It's no joke being single!

DIFFERENT ATTITUDE FROM MARRIED PEOPLE REQUIRED



She is a free and independent woman. Her financial resources permit her to fulfil her wildest dreams and she often has enough manoeuvrability to change her job and home according to her wishes and outside opportunities.

I am speaking of the spinster. The spinster of today lives, on the surface, an enviable kind of life in our society. She herself, however, often feels herself to be

Women and girls without a band of gold on their finger want to enjoy their life and many people regard this with suspicion. The world around presents a problem that is ever-present with unmarri-ed women. Married friends scarcely ever send them invitations. Their status is not repsected and they are regarded as being in a kind of nowhere-land. If a spinster is successful professionally and attractive with it most married women. regard her as suspect.

A subject of conflict is provided by the private life of the bachelor girl that begins when the office door closes behind her. What is she to do? Should she return home where she is free to do what she likes, read books for example, but, where she will find only loneliness? Should she go alone to a cafe or restaurant and buy herself a meal which may be expensive?

There lies the snag. Despite the muchsung equal rights and emancipation of the woman which now cover every profession, in many restaurants a woman is only somebody when she is accompanied by a man. Otherwise she must have a surfeit of self-confidence, indeed a certain amount of boldness to be able to face frowning waiters. It is enough to make the girl lose her appetite She risks being grinned at. She risks being pitied. For instance if she travels alone. It often happens that she finds herself surrounded by married couples who are embarrassed.

People often take the attitude "we can't leave the poor, lonely, little thing all on her own." She tends to 'get taken along to dances. She is always the third, fifth or seventh spoke in the whole. She is always the goodsharm. Her where the goodsharm.

seventh spoke in the wheel. She is always the gooseberry. Her dance-partners will be married men, casting looks of esctasy over her shoulder just to tease the wife.

Near relatives of many spinsters are not always tactful. If she lives alone in another town and occasionally travels back to the parental home for a weekend she can expect to be met by the meeting. When expect to be met by the question: "When are you going to get married then?"

This sort of talk can be depressing for women who value their freedom and

For many such spinsters the idea of

marriage becomes more and more desirable. They want to protect themselves

Frankfurter Allgemeine zeitung pur deutschland

One of the world's top ten



Loneliness is a spinster's lot

"stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the

world, 280,000 copies are printed daily, of which 210,000 go to

on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons.

Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung is the paper of the business-

man and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frank-

papers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at

Log to furter Aligemeine is a must. In a country of many famous news-

subscribers, 20,000 are distributed abroad, and the balance is sold

from the nastiness of relatives, the grins of waiters and their colleagues' teasing.

By means of diversion the woman who has both feet firmly planted in her job in our modern, enlightened society is forced into her "classic" role. Society still wants her to marry and produce children.

Is the spinster's lot really to be envied? This is only so if she has enough personal courage to come to terms with prejudice. She must have a job about which she can enthuse, create a circle of friends and have enough skill to use her leisure and pleasure time profitably. She must make the best of the many opportunities which our times offer her.

For the life of the spinster to become really pleasant, however, one thing must change: the attitude of married people.

Sylvia Berger

the Federal Republic.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 24 January 1970)

Let there be dark

rule Republic bedrooms Common Marketeers as the economic often too light and and bright wonderland flowing with milk and honey, conclusion has been reached by the has become a distant inhospitable control Republic Society for Domesik tinent, a continent of dear markets and cal Matters, published in a shortened red-hot sweatshop competition.

as the result of a survey carried outh. Britain has unmistakeably been swept Baden-Wirttemberg Press Office for key, the greatest and gravest wave of cal Affairs.

disillusion with the European Economic

Not everybody sleeps so soundy! Community of recent years.

lie can get his rest in a light of Men who only yesterday, it seems, were half-dark room. But the survey the anthusiastically drumming up support for that not only in houses and hotel BEC membership have begun to add often even in the wards of hospital question, marks and those who have other institutions there was insuffit always been against the Common Market protection against extraneous light. have gone from the defensive over to the

(Frankfurter Ruddschau, 30 January Offensive, In a land discussion of the spropean integration policy is concerned that reached the most critical phase of

This trend is not in itself anything new.
It began when General de Gaulle brought
Britain's entry bid to a halt on the last
occasion with an intransigent and humi-

Bating "non." his direction is different automorphism when the making know others bedeen your stole all a tall comes core of cord be-

CONTRAIN THIS ISSUE

Bonn press conferences provide Sperr makes comedy from

Locality of Colone EDUCATION REPORTED PROPERTY Page Electronic brains will solve teacher shortage 711.3

scenes in concentration gamps

TECHNOLOGY TO THE Page 1 made of plastics as the place

The low of playing cards

SPORT Page 16
Is this country's soccer sleven, getting page if and yncloses We consider the theory of the transfer $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{F}}$

Common Market opponents aired their views at party conferences and brought to a head fecentily with the publication of a government White Paper outlining for the first time the approximate price Britain will probably have to pay for membership.

The sums involved have shocked public

opinion. More attention than ever is being paid to the question as to whether Britain might not be in a position to stand firmly on its own two feet outside the

Despite second thoughts

Britain must join the FEC

Common Market. stated that it might

Have we reached or even passed a turning point in British policy on Europe? Will the Labour government and the leadership of the Conservative party be able to withstand the opposition of the overwhelming majority of the general public to BBC entry much longer?

without a prior glance at the political background. Two factors are crucially important as regards the latest anti-EEC trend in the UK. They are the imminent opening of negotiations and the forth-

For several weeks he has taken every opportunity of letting his Common Market opposite numbers know that he is not going to go to Brussels cap in hand and that Britain is not prepared to agree to all BEC conditions come what may that

Unlike 1963, ii the British Premier intends to negotiate from a position of strength; the quarter, experience baralregits

Mr Wilson Is not only flexing his muscles at Brussels, though. He also has the electorate in mind. A politician who gives fise to the slightest suspicion of selling out British interests at the forth-coming negotiations in Brussels will with absolute certainty lose at the polis.

Harold Wilson would be the last man to allow himself such a loss of prestige now that the latest opinion polls have registered a further considerable fall in popularity of the Labour Party, which is now a

The Brandt-Scheel administration is termed, the government of an imperialist country" and the Social Democratic leaders are accused of long having viewed their party as a part of the imperialist system.

system.

Communist definitions of this kind

re German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

These question cannot be answered

coming general election.

There can be no mistaking the fact that Mr Wilson has been strengthening his hand for the Brussels entry negotiations since at least the end of last year.

gets marker Continued on page 2steets burn and town I said of the day testing a flower



Brandt limelights Scandinavian ties

Tips with Scandinavia; long out of the Limelight because of the priority for Bonn of East-West relations, are, beginning to intensify almost by leaps and bounds, 1970 promises to be a Federal Republic Scandinavian year. Chancellor Brandt is to follow his excursion to Copenhagen with a visit to Oslo in April and newly-appointed Swedish Premier, Olof Palme plans to visit Bonn.

Bonners Harry and the Charles President Heinemann who is par ticularly interested in contacts, with tra-dirional democracies, is to pay state visits to Denmark and Sweden in June and to

Norway in September 1917, 1917 good service as the advocate of as smooth an arrangement as possible with the EEC as the Brussels entry talks drawinear.

Stockholm seeks association only, being concerned not to jeopardise its neutrality by forging foreign and security policy links. Oslo and Copenhagen have applied for full membership.

The entry problem is most urgent for foreign exchange-troubled Denmark, for whom the export of competitive dairy produce to the Common Market grows more difficult with each passing month.

The timetable proposed by Brandt, pased as it was on synchronisation with Britain, encouraged Danish Premier Bauns-gaard to declare that the EEC has absolute priority for Denmark over Nordek, the Scandinavian customs union.

For Denmark and Norway Nordek is more of a means of accelerating Common Market entry, whereas Sweden feels the project to be of value for its own sake.

(CHRIST UND WELT, 20 February 1970)

East Berlin talks and Lelepriated messages steadily snuthing between Bonn and and East Berlin in the stumbling block preparation for the meeting between Chancellor Brandf and GDR Premier of recognition Stoph might convey the impression that the other side too is interested in sorting

out the facts.

The attitude the Ulbricht regime chooses at the same time to adopt deals invariably signify that the decision to obstruct has been taken, as it was a good generation ago when the German Social Democrats were decreed as social fascists. such optimism a dire blow. The only conclusion that can be drawn from East Berlin's stand is that the Chancellor is evidently to come up hard against the unconditional demand for full diplomatic recognition. The first deadening aspect of this attitude is the vilification of the other side.

oh equal terms that could come to a successful conclusion to the international legal concept of sovereign equality.

Winzer anded by setting up the very rock on which the Brandt-Stoph talks may well founder or run aground; the annoying little word "never" that a politician ought really never to use but occasionally, does so, usually to his own

invariably signify that the decision to obstruct has been taken, is it was a good generation ago when the German Social Edition in the Gordon Social Edition ago agostrophised are neither possible nor intended.

The GDR Foreign Minister openly declared that the GDR would never agree to a special relationship within Germany. The altor-nothing demand for full diplomatic recognition was to remain the basis of all settlements of relations between the two parts of Germany.

This human relic of the original 1945 Ulbricht Group flown in to the cuttakirts of Berlin's compliance the Communities of Berlin's recognition was to remain the basis of all settlements of relations between the two parts of Germany.

This human relic of the original 1945 Ulbricht Group flown in to the cuttakirts of Berlin's comments of Berlin's attitude, "Full speed ahead" may be dictated by the teleprinter but as far as the GDR is concerned this means in the direction of the recognition. The control of the control of

to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 teril cale the in super stopper to hard but he rely that many has seen in all Cres on a sum con of the second secon

When a newspaper ranks as one of the ten best in the world, both

significance. Twice the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung has been

named one of the ten best newspapers of the world. The first time,

in 1963, by professors of the Journalism Department of Syracuse

University in New York. The second time, in 1964, by the pro-

fessors of 26 institutes in the United States.

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Aligemeine's underly-

ing purpose and, more literally, its circulation - which covers

West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to the

its coverage and its editorial contents assume international

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Close cooperation in Europe to counter U.S. pull-out plans

Reductions in troop strength have than ever, telling the Germans in no uncertain terms that America's domestic country. Even politicians and pundits who once rated the Rapacki Plan a rope's. communist trick of the most infamous kind would now be only too happy if the Polish Foreign Minister's proposals still stood a chance of success.

Why this change of opinion? The desire for detente is not in every case the primary factor; fear of an American

drawals. There will be no changes until the middle of next year but from then on President Nixon will no longer be able to resist the pressure brought to bear on him

US public opinion can no loriger see any compelling reason for commitment in Vietnam. Why, for that matter, need 300,000 GIs mount guard in Europe twenty-five years after the end of the

So far Bonn has succeeded in preventing withdrawals by means of dollar, purchases and loans to offset the foreign exchange costs of stationing US troops here. Offset payments represented no strain on the home economy.

American financial experts have now made it clear that this solution is no longer satisfactory. They insist on direct payment of the outlay involved. At present there is talk of an annual bill of 1,000 million Marks the Federal Republic taxpayer will have to foot.

At a recent conference in Bad Godesberg American specialists talked tougher

National disgust at bomb outrages

First the hand-grounde attack at Munich airport, then the fire raised in a Jewish old people's home. One crime is more disgusting than the other.

In the one case peaceable air travellers were the victims, in the other old people who wanted to spend their last years in a country that in the past has dealt savagely with them and their kind.

There cannot be the slightest question of an explanation, however, far-fetched, still less an excuse. A link between the two orimes has yet to be uncovered but the suspicion cannot be avoided.

The first and foremost task must thus

be to determine the culprits, the men who may be behind them and their motives. Were they Arabs again, shunning not even the most cowardly form of terror, or were they perish the thought

It is good that the Minister of the Interior promptly made a personal visit to Municil. It should and must be made clear that investigations are being carried out with maximum energy.

with maximum ettergy

At the same time a special watch mist be kept on Jewish synagoges and homes and a closer check must be kept on persons entering and resident in this country.

it is not for nothing that this country has particularly generous aliens legislation. The Pederal Republic must not now be allowed to become the scene of foreign guerilla and civil warraits.

The first spontaneous feation to both news items was disgut by rything must now be undertaken to prevent further dreadful deeds of the kind happening (STUTTER REEK ZELTING) is February 1970)

problems were more serious than Eu-

Bonn seems also to have come to realise that offset payments will no longer do the trick. The question is: should we pay, and if so, how much? If the Americans are granted direct payment for the cost of stationing troops in this country Britain is bound to follow suit and demand similar

rely on assistance from Europe. Other Nato countries see US presence as first and foremost a German problem. Solidarity always goes by the board when cash is involved, as the Americans themselves continually lament.

.The US Senate's demand is understandable. What is not understandable is that the debate is being conducted in public and that it is assumed to be self-evident that from mid-1971 a drastic reduction in troop strength will no longer be avoidable.

This is both politically and tactically unwise, since the principle so far in force has been that a unilateral reduction in troop strength is out of the question.

Confidential negotiations with the Soviet Union on this issue are said to be in progress. Confirmation of the fact is not forthcoming and it is doubtful in any case that Moscow will decide to make concessions in return for something that, given time, would have come about any-

The time is long since past when initiatives for bilateral troop reductions came from the East. The Soviet Union is content to wait and see. Moscow itself is far from keen on reducing its presonce in Eastern Europe - not for fear of Nato but out of mistrust of its own allies. Events in Czochoslovakia put a damper on Soviet enthusiasm for troop with-

Troop withdrawals and arms reductions must accordingly be included on the agenda of the European security con-ference by which the Soviet Union sets such great store.

If, as reports suggest, Moscow proposes soleley to discuss renunciation of the use of force and expansion of economic and trade links one may well wonder why a large-scale conference needs to be conven-

Renunciation of the use of force can be agreed independently of a security conference, and the pipeline agreement re-cently reached with the Soviet Union is a convincing example of how trade can

flourish without the need for several dozen countries solemnly to discuss peace

No one can object to a security conference as such. It is important enough. But it must lead to a general debate and to results that genuinely increase security. A security conference that does not include an attempt to end the threat of an arms race in Europe is not worthy of

Whatever happens America's allies in Europe must take US intentions of withlrawing large numbers of troops over the next few years into account. It is no use lamenting America's desire to cut foreign exchange costs by means of a reduction in troop strength.

What can European members of Nato do? It is unrealistic to suggest that they increase their own troop strength. Exwere to cooperate closely on armaments,

strategy and supply lines.

The actual result would be important for more than its own sake. An attempt to cooperate more closely would show America that Europe takes its security seriously. This in its turn would boost Europe's political right to a say in decisions and developments.

If nothing is done Europe need not be surprised at America taking decisions on which the Old World has little or no

· Hans Rademacher (Süddentsche Zeitung, 17 February 1970)

Britain and the EEC

Continued from page 1

full eleven points behind the Conserva-

These, then, are the reasons why Wilson and a large number of the MPs of both parties who were so enthusiastically in favour of Europe two years ago are unable effectively and decisively to counter the increasingly popular anti-Common Market campaign.

It would, however, be wrong to assume from this change of opinion among the general public that politicians too have had a change of viewpoint but merely an electoral appeasement manocuvro.

Regardless of anti-EEC campaigns and superficial emotional arguments that con-fusingly reach the Continent it is as well in all soborness to bear in mind that even now, despite the improvement in Britain's economic and financial situation, there is still no real alternative to the Common

Everyone in Britain now knows that entry will be a costly business. Yet no one knows better than Mr Wilson himself that staying out of the Common Market

will be even more expensive.

This is why, regardless of public opposition at home, he will have to join at the end of the Brussels talks. Everything else is a matter of nerves. Fritz Wirth

(DIE WELT, 18 February 1970)

Nixon reassures his European Allies

President Nixon's foreign policy address to Congress includes a number ling would be wronger to at will reassure America's European allies. It reflects the pressure to cut troop commitments in Europe brought to bear by US public opinion but shows at the same time that Mr Nixon has no intention in of intention in of intention in or in premeditated steps:

The President points out the un-severable links between the United States and Burone and makes it clear that he is well aware of the problems attached to wert aware of the propiets attached to possible inegotiations on bilateral itroop reductions. This is, less in the interest of an Adaptic alliance capable of action.

certainty of continued American presence, and a wife in the state of the

. It was a known fact before the address that the Americans aim to bring about a redistribution of costs within the alliance; likewise that the Europeans will have difficulty in convincingly countering US arguments in view of the major contribution the United States makes, : ...

It is high time the European members of Nato detailed their views on the future of joint detence. There must be bo waiting until the present offset payments agreement lapses in this 1971.

is all correspondence please quote yeve the scription number, which oppears on the simple to the right of your address. and zini afHandelaplatte 19 February 1970)

Stoph tries

dodge the iss POLITICS VPD endeavours to overcome

Cand drily to a long letter for Premier Stoph. He noted that f prepared to attend one mediexpected a second would take plan

there was probably little point rosy picture of the assembled Nachanging further letters. Reinal Democratic Party delegates at common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at since the second description of the letters at common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at the common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at the common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at the common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at the common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at the common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at the common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at the common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at the common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at the common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at the common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at the common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at the common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at the common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party delegates at the common must be discovered in orthonomorphic party del

True enough, the points on the disconsidered impossible, hurtled the two differ are known only too with the collapse. The National Democrats sides ought to know what cried a boost from the provicial assembly yet it does look as though to have a proving omens of dissolition.

motives lie behind the readines joks has declined to 24,000. The Party's two sides to meet at the conference ffers are empty. If this is the case, the expectation Grave errors of judgment were made in

Willi Stoph will certainly not shadden in his report on the state of the negotiate measures designed to arty. He considered that the appearance hardship caused by the division of Party stewards in Frankfurt and the many. What he wants is diploment fired by this chief of security officer cognition, if not full then at least office against counter-demonstrators in At the same time he would like assel possibly lost the NPD the 300,000 out the many assurances made total which would have given the Party a Berlin's Eastern allies that at place in the Bundestag on 28 September least the GDB is not already chair year.

least the GDR is not placing obsist year.

the way of a relaxation of tension he meeting of the investigating commot want formally to recognise the accept responsibility for what happenbut has no objections to agreement.

but has no objections to agreement. amount to as much provided they Those who had hoped that Thadden's him to make progress in Moscow, Imost unlimited influence on the Party

ould be held in check soon sensed that In the long term the Chancellade still had the absolut majority of the like to improve the lot of German arty backing him. With his Führer-image East, in the West and in Berlin. On Thadden is the force holding the When the two German heads of Party together.

ment meet it will be not unlike. He still exercises a strong attraction school. Neither side will have over these men and women who often cularly good hand, as both reasive the impression of being good, upright they will not know what cards the citizens.

The rapturous applause that greeted the cards the c

To continue the figure of speed on Thadden was a clear indication that will be a great deal of money or table. Success or failure in this partic-

game will influence the further reach / ilshofen is in Bayaria. But that is not Where two players are playing political statements made there must for bluffs are called on the worst hands geographical reasons always be placed pack. All is at stake and one of the under the heading Folklore. will have the worse nerves. That i Certainly for as long as the Christian

way it is in the card game. unnoverache Allgemeiae, 19 l'ebrasti parties (CDU/CSU) were setting the poli-

The German Tribum special kind, as the tail-light of a carnival

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Friedrich Reinerko Verlag Gmbil. 23. Schoone Aussicht, Hamborg 72. Tal.: 2-20-12-58 - Telex: 02-14753 Advertising-rules hat No. 7 Printed by

Kröners Buch und Verlagsdrucker Hambury-Blankoners Distributed in the USA by: MASS MAILINGS, for: 540 West 24th Street New York, 14 Y, 10011

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rederal Republic of Germany, They are as
plete translations of the original leaf, incl.
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interests. . The chairman of the CDU's sister party has, as a result of his stand at Vilshofen and his tirade of hatred, done more damage to the Federal Republic than the

a valid reason for considering that

Democratic and Christian Social Union

tical tone we were accustomed to regard the traditional Ash Wednesday exhibition

ason of madness and to weigh up their

words accordingly.

A hard set to in this corner of Bavaria

was scarcely likely to lead to anguished

cries from the crowd. In the wrestling

ting something must be offered if the

Without a touch of coarseness Vilshofen is just not Vilshofen. It is not at the best of times a stage for uttering cool,

But what CSU chairman Franz Josef

Strauss had to offer this time could no

beer fumes and tobacco smoke at the

And Strauss himself has left behind no

doubt that this is how it was intended. As

an official representative of the Federal

Republic engaged abroad in difficult talks

which are to say the least vital for the

whole of this country he does not want

to be defamed as a dilettante amateur

diplomat. The words were being spoken

by a politician who constantly has on his

meaning the Federal Republic's national

lips the expression "German interests"

browd is to get its monwy's-worth.

sober, factual political statements,

For the rest, the Chanceller dolf von Thadden did not paint a no one is going to take a stand against the Party's leader.

election debacle

For a matter of hours the impression was given that the Party could close its ranks and cover up all its contradictions. But then 53 year-old Bavarian State Chairman of the NPD Benno Hermannsdörfer stood up and accused Thadden of using chicanery to manipulate statements

A Munich branch of the party and the Bavarian state committee, it was learnt from official sources, had suggested that at the Party conference there should be a clear separation announced from all those NPD men who by their political and ideological statements repeatedly gave the Party the reputation of being virtually

This petition had been nipped in the bud behind the scenes by Thadden who applied massive pressures.

Hermannsdörfer said he could not hold his peace any longer. He stated that the NPD must put itself unquestionably on the foundation of Basic Law and confirm parliamentary democratic order.

It seems almost comical that the Bavarian NPD chairman has only just been aroused by a programmatic party assembly speech by Professor Anrich made in 1966. Hermannsdörfer has tried to make it clear to party delegates that :Anrich's racist and biologically based national philosophy is in effect "clearly unconstitutional." He claims that anybody in the Party who did not totally reject such ideas should not be surprised that the election was lost. Hermannsdörfer's words were lost amid cries such as

Anrich spoke. He called his attacker feeble-minded, though he did mince his words. Thadden was silently horrified as Anrich said the committee meeting of NPD associates Pöhlmann and Hermanns dörfer a few days before in camera had voiced a claim that he, Majer-Dorn, and Professor Grünberg must for the sake of the Party give up all ideas of being re-elected to the party executive. These three successfully rejected the idea.

What was previously conjecture has now been stated. Thadden's deputy Pöhlmann (who can be supposed to be as right-wing-radical as the Thadden group) belongs clearly to the opponents of the party leadership.

Hermannsdörfer obviously miscalculated in his amazing open attack. Anrich's his in-fighting with Thadden before the committee of delegates or not.

Hermannsdörfer has been startled to discover that Pöhlmann as a tactician knows that his big chance has not yet come. With opportunist skill he has kept his distance from Hermannsdörfer and the words that the latter has let slip.

Only a few young delegates have sprung to his aid and Hermannsdörfer is isolated. Thus when it came to the re-elections for the party leadership Pöhlmann decided not to stand against von Thadden. Thadden was re-elected with 527 votes out of a possible 612.....

As his deputy. Pöhlmann received 558. The other deputies, Buck in Hesse received 525 votes and Mussnug in Baden-Württemberg received 514.

After the party convention in Werthelm it can be stated that the NPD, which was formed in November 1964 as a grouping of the right-wing extremist set-ups that had fallen on stony ground ground before then, is itself faced with complete defeat. A poor result in the forthcoming pro-

vincial assembly elections in Hamburg could speed up the process. Peter Dichl-Thiele

: (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 February 1970)

Strauss unchained harms union parties' unity

National Democrats (NPD) with their right-wing extremist, nationalistic warblings could manage.

Taking this into account we can see the harmlessness of Strauss's attack on the FDP Minister of Agriculture Josef Erti (obviously as a result of Erti's political success) when he called him the stirrup lad of the SPD.

Josef Ertl has proved to be too tough a Bayarian to be toppled by such malicious slander. Nor is State Secretary Egon Bahr likely to surrer attacks of acute depression just becauss Strauss in Vilshofen showed himself in his true light.

It is far more likely that CDU/CSU colleagues broke out in a cold sweat as they heard tell of how Strauss unchained on Ash Wednesday destroyed everything that the group of CDU-planners-forthe-future had attempted so strenuously to build up, that is to say the image of a modern, reforming party, which, free from emtional overtones, raises matter-offact arguments against the government's declared policies.

Now the CDU must get their heads together and decide if they can continue to go along with such a colleague in their

In the Bundestag Chancellor Willy Brandt ahs pointed out on many occasions the discrepancy between official utterances of CDU/CSU politicians in the Bundestag and unauthorised rhetoric out-

It is justified then for everyone to ask himself what exactly the two right-wing parties really want. Ill-considered polemics or a genuine policy of alternatives? In Vilshofen Strauss added his mite towards making the Opposition's policy untrustworthy:

The idea of giving up regional divisions and having the CDU campaigning in Bayaria remains intangible. But this would state a few cases clearly and haps the day will come when the CDU can no longer avoid it.

The particular strength of the union parties was in the past the amount of ground they covered. But in future the electorate will want political parties to This could mean Strauss and the CSU in Hamburg, Hanover or Düsseldorf.

If the executive of the CDU takes seriously the task of working out a contasting manifesto to the government's policy the demogogic escapades of the CSU will become an increasingly heavy burden to them.

The day will come when this situation can no longer be covered up with the idea of Christian brotherly love since in the long run, the fight for existence could involve the decision whether to break all ties with the black sheep of the family or not. Gerhard Ziegler

(Frankfurter Rundschoul 13 February 1970)

Free Democrats describe themselves as a 'motive force'

The Free Democrats have now come to terms with events in the first hundred days of the Brandt-Scheel coalition government and are describing themselves as "motive force".

In a recently published progress report the FDP states that it finds itself today for the first time as part of the political alliance in which it can develop its own characteristics to the full and expand healthily with a partner which treats it

The report goes on to say that never ed in the general policy of a governing coalition and put into effective practice

Word for word the report continues: "The perpetual crises and quarrels of the CDU/CSU legislative period are today just a bad dream. The inner schisms of the two parties destroyed the coherence of the Coalition and caused government splits, often making effective government under these parties impossible and damag-

ing our country." The FDP progress report says that even before the statement of government policy had been published the "Little Coalition" had carried out revaluation of the Mark "thus removing one of the two most unwelcome heritages of the CDU period.

The other unwelcome inheritance involves the signing of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. "The growing isolation in foreign policy" has thus been broken, the report claims, and peaceful use of atomic energy has been furthered.

The FDP report does not pretend that in the day-to-day business of government cooperation there are differences of

But, the report maintains, in this coalition little difficulties such as this can be smoothed over without jeopardising the partners' relationships with each other. For instance, "the basic difference of opinion on the question of increasing taxes" was overcome. Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher sald openly in discussing this topic, "Schiller's lax plans are unacceptable to the FDP," the report adds.

In such cases the strongest arguments win through according to the report, which says "the Chancellor decided: no tax increases ..." The introductory chapter concludes with the statement: "The coalition of Free Democrats and Social Democrats has functioned better in its first hundred days than any other previous coalition in Bonn."

Commenting on Foreign Minister Walter Scheel's performance the progress report says that when he took office the influence of the smaller conlition partner received "an undenlable gain in stature." Minister of the Interior Genscher has,

the report claims, begun a domestic policy involving "dynamic and decisive elan which corresponds to his modus operandi and involves rational reforms." The report says that one of the most mortant tasks of the government will be "the completion of an entirely revolutionary tariff agreement for officials in the bublic service. This wage agreement must point the way ahead."

In the report it is claimed that Hans-Dietrich Genscher has kept the election promise to place a strict control on the gulations concerning telephone tapping. The work of Agriculture Minister Josef

Ertl in the European Economic Community and on general agricultural finances is praised in the report.

In the preface FDP chairman Walter

Scheel writes: "This first progress report

is of great value and a source of pride to (STUTTGARTER ZRITUNG, 14 February 1970)

Bonn press conferences provide a government - governed link

It is difficult to describe as it has many facets. What is more its business is afternoon any information given to the publicity and never stops talking but it still stubbornly resists speaking of itself.
Indeed the Federal Press Conference in

Bonn is there to ask other people questions and report on their answers and not, however, to answer questions as to its

But in spite of itself it has become a Written rule that journalists should not

discuss their profession in public.

One inside man's conviction seemed to speak against this break with tradition. He warned his colleagues not to reveal everything as it would interest nobody. But a woman journalist was of the contrary view and found the subject extremely interesting. "I'm eager to see what the outcome will be," she said.

To anticipate the result at the very beginning we can quote one of the most successful and brilliant journalists, Fried-rich Sieburg. In his book Black and White Magic he wrote succinctly, "Press conferences are the death of journalism. Those who attend them are part of a uniform mass who accept what they are told and fail to track down the concealed truth off their own bat by thorough

If this assertion were correct this too would be the judgement of the Press Association in Bonn whose only function is to organise this type of press conference. But it is not correct, or only partly. This can easily be proved.

Press conferences are indispensable for technical reasons if nothing else. For instance after the regular Cabinet meet-

Years ago Christian Democrat Gerhard Schröder was looking for a press adviser for his Ministry of the Interior.

Three years ago Social Democrat Willy

Brandt wanted a press spokesman for the

and Information Office of the Pederal

government directly subordinate to the Federal Chancellor.

Foreign Office.

afternoon any information given to the three to four hundred interested pressmen can only be in planned form. If Government Spokesman Conrad Ahlers were to take every journalist aside and tell him privately what had happened he would still be talking the next day. And there is nothing to guarantee that pressmen would get more out of it.

enough time for the actual reporting. The Press conference is indispensable as a liasic source of information to meet

journalists' demands.
The Federal Press Conference, a "registered" association, is thus essential. But there is justification for the concern shown that this could be linked with a tendency to make the news more uniform and divert it along certain channels.

Commentaries too could standardised if journalists innocently and thoughtlessly adopt the interpretation of the material that government spokesmen must put into their announcements.!

Is the Press conference immune from this? Not in individual cases. What Bonn correspondents of Pravda consider to be the truth is their own affair just as every other paper can print what it considers to be correct and in a way it considers

But there are institutional safeguards against the dangers of this independence. The fact that the Press conference does the inviting and does not allow others to make demands on it has more than symbolic value.



Conrad Ahlers, chief Government Spokesman, at a Bonn press conference

from making use of them. Only recently an "unattached" questioner turned up and Hans Leussink, Minister of Education and Science, had to say with faint heart, "I don't think we have anything to say

And if one of the questioned plays on the wrong note he can be harassed by the chalman or the mass of the members can express their displeasure by grumbling. He can also find himself in the same situation as Franz Josef Strauss in his last appearance before the elections to the undestag when he was told, "Minister of Finance, you should be more succinct."

The rules of the proceedings do not affect the heart of the confrontation between spokesmen from the executive or legislature and the representatives of the Fourth Estate. The amount of meat in the news and the way it is prepared depends largely on the activities of Press conference members.

One person who got to know it first of

all as an insider and then as a more of the government compared it prima donna who normally goes a languidly in a state of semi-conscien though occasionally falling a rule calculable victim to desires and log

How does it stand in this respect? In the best light. The prima donnad feels tired. She does not always questions with the persistent state. ness that is necessary and she dotal always have the expert knowledge in essential for finding out what is with knowing.

This is a generalisation but it is incide where there is a group of the warled composition. But it is justice because every utterance before the cial forum has a different specific witto a confidence or a statement mid-

ess formal surroundines. There is therefore only partial in the argument of journalists who report the view of why they should an an items and others profit by it. They is write to a least of the state of the sta write to a large extent only what of people have asked. Participation does rob them of sources that everyone me uses when looking for exclusive in mation.

Some curious facts emerge when non-questioners the reasons for silence. One journalist said, "Whe think about the whole affair I realise it is actually nonsense." Another said, is pure habit that I do not ask questions. I have been in Bonn for twee years now and have yet to make maiden question."

A third pressman admitted frankly

(SUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 14 February 197

Dresden destroyed twenty-five years ago ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WERE ONLY DUMMIES

calculable victim to desires and log and assailing her guests. She is not the report of the Wehrmacht supreme indulgent, all too indulgent, but a locommand of 15 February 1945 ancasions she can show no mercy.

The best example is the "Spiest cautious veiled terms, "Last night British fair" when the Press conference mediaircraft made terror attacks on the built-up did not let up until they were told area of Dresden."

Contrad Ahlers, at that time the per The statement from the Allied Supreme cal's deputy chief editor, had been are Command in Paris on the afternoon of 14 illegally in Spain

cal's deputy chief editor, had been are Command in Paris on the afternoon of 14 illegally in Spain.

Another highlight was the Press the night, in direct support of the Red ference requested by Eugen Gerstem Army, RAF Bomber Command made two when still Bundestag President to be large-scale, concentrated attacks of admittedly with his own aid that the first large-scale are attacks of admittedly with his own aid that the first large-scale are attacks of admittedly with his own aid that the first large-scale are attacks of admittedly with his own aid that the first large-scale are attacks of admittedly with his own aid that the first large-scale are attacks of admittedly with his own aid that the first large-scale are attacks of admittedly with his own aid that the first large-scale are attacks of admittedly with his own aid that the first large-scale are attacks of admittedly with his own aid of great strategic importance for the enemy it is neither possible nor necessary as a vital rail junction, was attacked by to go all out. If the Press confeis 800 heavy bombers They dropped four-members feel that there is someth and 650,000 incendiaries. Clouds of to act. But the more problematic case and 650,000 incendiaries. Clouds of the city when the planes left. Extensive ground fires were observed and could be seen more than 150 miles away. During the day Dresden, still burning and covered by a layer of smoke, was again intensively bombed by 450 Flying Fortnesses of the Bighth American Air Force.

How does it stand in this respect?!

Behind these words lies Dresden's trage-

Behind these words lies Dresden's trage Behind these words lies Dresden's tragedy. The inferno did not only destroy almost completely one of the most beautiful cities of Europe but is also believed to have killed 135,000 people. The catastrophe that met Dresden, at that time almost completely intact, on the night of 13 to 14 February 1945 was greater than that of Hiroshima, when the number of dead are considered.

On 13 February Fasching Tuesday had been celebrated in the city. It was not as exuberant as in peacetime but this did not stop children running in the streets in brightly coloured costumes.

Dresden had been bombed only twice and then the raids of 7 October 1944 and

16 January 1945 were on the industry in the suburbs. But now the war was affecting the city more and more, Since January refugees had been streaming into the city from the East, Silesia especially. Every day the population increased by several thousand. On 13 February it was estimated that there were at least half a million refugees in the city as well as the 600,000 usual inhabitants!

People were relatively confident.
Rumours soon spread in a city that was still being spared serious bombing attacks and people said that the Allies would spare Dresden as long as the German Luftwaffe did not bomb Oxford, Another rumour, and equally foolish, was that Dresden was to become Germany's capital, after the

War.
At any rate Dresden citizens felt more secure than people in other German cities. That probably explains the fact that in the Circus Sarrasani the air-raid warning shortly before ten o'clock in the

evening was given by clowns and accompanied by a few jokes.

Dresden's air defence was accordingly poor. Flak guns were positioned on the surrounding hills in great number but they were only dummies. All the flak had been sent to the Bastem Ptoht's long time previously. Night fighters were sta-

tioned at Klotzsche airfield not far north of the city but the number of planes was small and took off too late. In the city itself the air-raid shelters were almost useless. And the hundreds of thousands of refugees had to squat in the stations and emergency accommodation built in

The first bombs exploded at 10:10 p.m. They were heavy and destroyed roofs and shattered all windows within a wide radius. Then the incendiaries were dropped. The heavy bombs originally dropped meant that the effects of the incendiaries

were more devastating. The British airman who directed the raid on the city stated, The bombs are falling true. The second wave of RAF bombers reached Dresden one and a half hours after midnight, This wave, consisting of 529 bombers, was twice as strong as the

The fire storm between the houses resulting from the first attack was strong that the bombs could no longer be aimed. The planes therefore attacked only those areas that were not yet burning:

only those areas that were not yet burning. Afterwards "mines" were dropped that fanned the fires still more:

When the third wave, 316 American Flying Fortresses, came over on the morning of 14 February, Ash Wednesday, they could only drop their bombs into an inferno of flames, amoke, ashes, debris and mangled bodies. Accompanying fighters fired their machine guns on the masses of people and the refugees curti

destruction raid was justified, whether the devastating fires had any strategic value and who must bear the responsibility, even though people do not want to compare Dresden with Auschwitz.

It is an established fact today that the

destruction of Dresden's industry could not have been of decisive importance as the city was relatively poor in industry.

Destruction was not aimed primarily against transport facilities to affect supplies to the Eastern Front. For instance the important railway bridge across the Elbe was excluded and all track was restored to use three days afterwards, I remains doubtful, to say the least, wheth-

er, the bombing of Dresden was of decisive help to the Russian offensive.

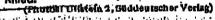
Operation Thunderstrike, as the Allies called this attack, was looked upon as an attempt to support the Russians. Later surmises include the conjecture that Churchill wanted to show the Russians the strength of the Western Ailes.

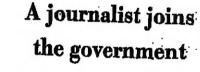
Nobody has contradicted the Russians

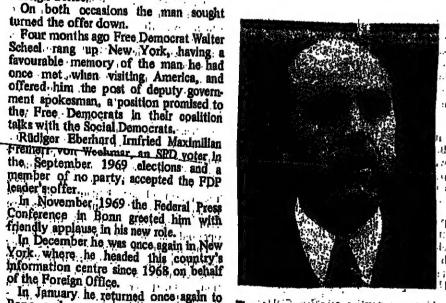
assertion that they demanded no more at the Yalta Conference that ended two days before the destruction of Dresden than that the British and Americans should bomb arrerial roads behind the Eastern' Front' to 'cause confusion in Silesia.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 February 1970) contain the fact that the state of the second

Until 13 and 14 February 1945 Dresden had been spared the ravages of attack from the air. In the first weeks of 1945 the city was a haven for thousands of refugees fleeing from the Red Army. After two, bombing raids the city was left in rubble and ashes and more than 100,000 people were killed:







The deputy head of the Federal Press and Information Office Ridiger von Bonn and now he is taking a skling holiday in Seefeld until mid-March. Officelly he is still an employee of the Foreign Office but assigned to the rederal Press Office. From 1 April he will be the official deputy head of the Federal Press

every week. This practice was introduced during the Grand Coalition by Ahlers and State Secretary Gunter Diehl. Contrary to previous practice when he remained for Federal Chancellor.
Conrad Ahlers and Ridiger von Wechmar have known each other since they lived in Hamburg in 1946. In future they will take it in turns to appear at public presentations of government policy held

sional soldiers. He went to school in Berlin and Königsberg. As a twenty-year-old lieutenant he was taken prisoner-of-war in Tunisia by the American forces.

While interned he studied journalism and clock-making. He returned to this country in 1946 and became a reporter for the Federal Republic Press Service (dps) in Hamburg. In 1948 he became editor of the American press. editor of the American press agency, United Press, in Frankfurt, then colla-borator and finally head of the UP office in Bonn where he stayed until 1958.

After this he spent five years in New York as press adviser to the Federal Republic's consulate general there. From 1963 to 1968 he served as head of this country's second television service's East

Buropean studio in Vienna before going once again to New York on hehalf of the Poreign Office.

Rudiger von Wechmar could easily fill a book with his family history. He is a destendant of a Franconian imperial knight and "related to the Prussian, English and Swedish royal families as well as the Russian Czars, Nanolson and controls of the Russian Czars, Nanolson and Czars, Na his mother's side, the writer Theodor

He was one of the founders of the Press Conference in Bonn in 1949 and drew up the rules for the appearance of government officials. From 1950 to 1931 his father was chairman of the Bonn journalists' association.

Observers in Bonn expect that Rudiger von Wechmar's journalistic and diplomatic experience and his wit and charm will help to realise one of the Chancellor's intentions - to try more democracy. He is beginning his work with considerable trust placed in him. Rudolf Strauch

(DIE WELT, 14 February 1970)

he was thankful for every question. Oskar Fehrenbach







DRAMA

Sperr makes comedy from scenes in concentration camps



N obody ever seems to have thought of fully explaining Adorno's statement that no more poems could be written after Auschwitz and that poets, especially German poets, would throw their writing

in 1965 when we watched Peter Weiss' Emittiung in silence, with respect and with doffed had it would have been hard to believe that a German dramatist could write — only four years after the Auschwitz trial — a concentration camp scene causing audiences to roll in their seats with laughter because of subconscious comic literary associations that the playwright was unable to suppress.

But the funny thing is that the scene mentioned did not result from the dramatist's intentions of building golden bridges for his audience back to the Third Reich. It is quite clear that his mission is one of anti-Fascist enlightenment. He has the best and most candid intentions.

paradoxical and embarrassing was the fate of 25-year-old dramatist Martin Sperr as his third play Koralle Meier had its premiere in Stutt-gart. The scene referred to reflects all the weaknesses and defects of Sperr's dramatic technique and for this reason warrants particular attention.

Koralle, a whore from Bavaria, is led before the concentration camp commandant Kreininger (as in the case of all the other characters she is not based on any person living or dead).

Two ludicrous SS men are allowed to test their masculine prowess on the woman in an adjoining room. While the one succeeds eostatically the other falls spectacularly, attracting the scorn of his SS colleagues and the audience.

A' few seconds later there is again laughter. On the commandant's orders Koralle, describing the events brazenly and obscenely, receives the wages of sin from her two SS lovers. Their motto is that a German male does not deceive a woman, not even one you can buy.

Two five Mark pieces jingle in her palm. Who knows, perhaps some older men in the audience tried to remember the charges

It could be argued crossly that Martin Spen's morry concentration camp is to be viewed more as an invitation to Fascism and less as a struggle against it. Koralle Meler secretly relieves people of all guilt. The play frees people from the compulsion to consider the subject of Fascism rationally and seriously.

Sperr turns the whole Auschwitz complex into a hunting ground for humorists and writers of comedy. The fact that reactions are not as bad as they might be must be due to the audience noting that the young playwright probably did not mean it in that way.

Sperr had to fall in his new hunting ground — we have to assist him that. In his first venture into historical greatness ills first venture into historical greatness and the monumental his certainly used the wrong half of his talent—his gift for comedy. That has fatal consequences for the nort, that follow exclusively the laws of the interval of a performance of lear Anothing comedy. Leocadia after of the classic deur-ex-machine technique.

Acralla, the village possificity is put in trancolasse deux the Pranch ambassador the concentration camp bearing she was 40 the rederal Republic.

caught by a squad of country gendarmes just as she was giving the Jew Goldbaum 2,000 Reichsmarks to pay for his journey into exile to the United States. It is a good touch that it is the mayor to whom she refused her services eleven years previously who marches past her little plot. All he does is pounce and off to the concentration camp she has to go.

The camp is just around the corner. Koralle refers in vain to her Aryan pass petition by one of her customers, the local group leader. But in her emotional state she makes one rash remark in front of the SS members who live in the village and before she can look round she is back in the torture chamber.

Here towards the end in a second camp scene Sperr seems to have realised that he did not want to write a comedy. So now he quickly indulges in serious dramatic technique. He stylises the harassed Aryan prostitute as a sort of female equivalent to Kleist's Michael Kohlhaas fighting against the injustice of Hitler's

In front of the camp commandant, his wife, the guard and the barrels of machine guns she severely reprimands Nazism and demands that people in the camp should be treated decently. When she calls upon the inmates to revolt Commandant Kreininger draws his revolver and it's all over.

This is fortunate. For Sperr was just starting to indulge in a dangerous mixture of banal drama and pure ignorance of extermination techniques in German con-centration camps. Here at the latest the audience wanted to make allowances for Sperr and have mercy on him because of his age, his naive theatre of ideas and perhaps also his history classes which must have been taught to him by an incompletely informed teacher.

And yet this does not touch upon the objective reasons for Sperr's failure. The most serious blunder is the combination of action in a concentration camp with the figure of a prostitute, now fashionable once again. In drama the whore is always a cheerful person, especially when equipped with Bavarian commonsense and a nationalist German frame of mind. But playing in the face of the ideology of murder and gas chambers the is reduced to a lamentable condition, fit only to be

Nobody needed to pity the Koralle at



A scene from Martin Sperr's 'Koralle Meler' premiered in Stuttgen his first in colour) Ulrich Schamoni

the Stuttgart performance, Ruth Drexel. Showing no inhibitions she seized the false chance in the role, striding obscenely over the stage though without eroticism. She gave the impression that she was head and shoulders above producer Palitzsch. He was unable to control this temperamental actress and lead her and the play into catastrophe.

Carefully and credibly he harmonises the camp commandant (Valentin Jeker) and his blond wife (Ingeborg Engelmann) with the correctly interpreted "banality of evil" of the Hannah Ahrendt story.

This makes it even more incomprehensible that the producer allows the playwright to talk him into having a mixed children's choir in night clothes who appear during scene changes and sing in a pseudo-Brechtian manner of "Koralle, the hope of the oppressed" and "daemonic

Mothers at the Stuttgart premiere were boside themselves with delight at the sight. But the play was affected by a repulsive feature of respectable honesty and a mendacity that was, I realise, intended to produce a different effect.

Sperr has wrongly for the most part been compared with Horvath. Though he does not yet have Horvath's genius in his feeling for twilight situations and his dramatic technique the corrective hand of experienced Peter Palitzsch could have been expected to help the play in this

But he, with troubled conscience I suspect, used the noise of sirens and din of machine guns, to produce a futile background inferno. He gave a faithful

Tilla Durieux given highest French cultural award



am very touched and could almost

These were the words of thanks that

Klaus Schiltz, the governing Mayor of Berlin, also took part in the ceremony in honour of the elderly actress who was planting that go farther.

Battsiaction at Cologne's municipal we be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some committees have be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even though some co playing the part of a duchess is Anouilh's

play.
Tilla Durloux was given the award made Tilla Durieux was given the award made of laurels and imitation palms for outstanding acting performances in French tion in theatre operations could test plays. In the past four years she has strength of conviction of progressive tistes even before the start of a protheatre and the Hesse State Theatre in

She acted in Giraudoux's Mad Woman of Chaillot, Margiarite Duras' Days in the the democratisation of the Trees, Billetdoux's Through the Clouds in Cologue. This will be the bail and Anoulle's Leocada. further work and discussion.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 February

CINEMA

No. 412 - 3 March 1970

3 March 1970 - No.

Schamoni's new film 'wir zwei'

KleierNachrichten

raf Porno was nowhere to be seen. "alla" Hat put all his apperimite. litics had no part to play.

Speculation about sado-masochistic stincts was ruled out. In his fourth film peculates about something quite dif-

of the cinemagoer transparent.

Darticipation in decision-makin. The plot is in fact everyday. A marriage democratisation are today dats threatened when the wife's former list play a least sold least today data. that play a large role in the theates over puts in an appearance. The child-as in industry. Discussions on making this compast. They try to recreate previous love theatres more democratic have becames and finish off the love affair they part vehement. Now Claus Helmut Meyer completed.

theatre manager at Cologne, he The attempt fails. The new ties, the terevened in the argument with historryday routine of marriage are stronger plan that has a real chance of succession the lure of the past.

Drese is convinced that there is. This is a story that could happen any been enough participation in deiday. The fact that the whole seems making in Cologne theatres up to original is a result of the original fine that the obscure administration detail of the film.

drawing up of theatre programmed. The cast is a typical Schamoni choice, seen and understood by those is. The wife is played by Sabine Sinjen, who Drese suggests frequent conferences was also in Es and Alle Jahre Wieder, attended by elected delegates of the Schamoni himself plays the husband, presentatives of the various such Christoph Bantzer has his debut in a

to gain a hearing and thus have a rigimoni's little daughter Ulrike plays participate in decision-making. Schamoni's little daughter Ulrike. Also in Drose hopes that these circums the film are numerous other friends and could lead to the participants' sets acquaintances of Schamoni.
responsibility for all theatre opens. Schamoni considers this film to be the

criticism and where people are protein tenburg. Now it is a villa in Grunewald. to take part in debates on protein the scenes shot out of doors are in problems in the theatre.

But Drese does not want to go tion and casting."

He considers it undentable that so make these decisions. Extending of in such an extreme way would only to a levelling of of artistic work.

the chatting to Sabine Sinjen.

There were also difficulties involved in filming a child's highly party when there was supposed to be a fit of tan-

Drese's dramatic producer, Kabelitz, for example advocates partided camera team had to be drafted in. They tion in decision-making for all operation obligingly aquabbled in the required

But Kabelitz too is basically convin that the proposals of his theatre man contain the first practical steps to

Cologne theatre man He considers that the public wants to plans democratisation easily be led, portrayed in such a way that everyone is enlightened. Of City stages Schamoni wants to make the problems

presentatives of the various and Christoph Bantzer has his debut in a organisations. All concerned will be major role as the childhood friend. Scha-

coming more strongly into evidence.

A general atmosphere of acciains that film the scenes were shot in wanted at these conferences. What Schamoni's own home. But this has wanted and what are demanded as changed considerably since Es. Then he cussions so as to make proposal lived in an underground flat in Charlot-

little-known poetic corners of Berlin. that the whole of the theatre stalls. Many sections of this film come to life have to decide on the programme, a thanks to improvisation. The widow of Die Welt editor-in chief Hans Zehrer

chanced by one location and started chatting to Sabine Sinjen.

Drese's proposals have been noted.

But the children came from an antisatisfaction at Cologne's municipal is suthoritarian kindergarten and could not

In the end children of members of the

Remembering the success of his first film Schamoni hoped to entitle this one Es-moil (E-flat minor), but the less peotically minded film distributors would not go along with this.

Two other rejected titles were Am Ende des Regenbogens (At the End of the Rainbow), and Erhmerungen in Grün (Memories in Green). At the moment the film is called wir zwel. Whether this will be considered more attractive remains to be



Sabine Sinjen playing the part of the wife and Christoph Bantzer as her ex-lover in Ulrich Schamoni's new film 'wir zwei'

Otherwise Schamoni was independent of the film distributors and if the film is a flop he will have to bear the cost.

But Schamoni is optimistic: "A film without sex and crime must surely have a good chance. This is how I see the problem. On the one hand there is a need to get away from rubbishy commercialised films and on the other hand we must prevent arty films being relegated to 8mm home projectors.

"Moreover the quality of the average Federal Republic film churned out nowadays is so appalling that a moderately good and respectable film must stand

Although he is sceptical about the underground world of 8mm projectors Schamoni also flirts with the Underground. The music to his film is provided by the musicians' Commune Xhol Caravan, one of the most exciting underground beat groups in this country.
When Xhol Caravan gave two concerts

in Berlin the audience was not aware that it was watching auditions for the job of providing the film music.

With tricks such as this Schamoni managed, despite the cost of colour film and equipment to keep his film down to around the 700,000 Mark level.

Of today's film directors in this country he seems to be one of the most norous. Hellmut Kotschenreuther (Kieler Nachrichten, 7 February 1970)

welve students at the College of Music and Drama took matters into

their own hands. They found the roles

ascribed to them by the college no longer

satisfactory, so they got together for three weeks and worked out their own

This was their way of protesting against shortcomings in their education, which in

make some feeble excuse for playing truant and not turning up at rehearsals."

young actors' theatre, calling itself Thea-

tergruppe 69. They could either take up a

They chose the second alternative, de-

clding to put their own problems and

worries into dramatic form and articulate

them with the skill they had learnt or

were still learning.

The expose which came unedited from

the College was written by Hannes Eyber

It was a text montage from Peter Weiss

literary theme or produce something

There were two possibilites for the

drama evening without a play.

bat without qualified instructors.

completely new.

Asia Film Week in Frankfurt

ontributions from nine countries have so far been received for the fifth Asian Film Week organised by the Frank-furt Federation for General Education.

They are from Afghanistan, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan, South Korea and South Vietnam. The film week will again be organised

by Herbert Stettner. A new Japanese film by Satsuo Yamamoto which will take up a whole evening of the week is of particular interest. It is an anti-Vietnam-War film.

For the first time the Indian programme in Frankfurt will include films from the southern Indian film centre in Ban-

A new satirical film by Ephraim Kishon is expected as Israel's entry. It is hoped that this time there will be greater participation in the film week

from Arab countries. A representative of the film week organising team selected the Arab films to e presented in Frankfurt.

The film week will be between 10 and 17 May this year. (Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 February 1970)

'Learning by play' is given a new meaning in Berlin

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

ooperating with a group of actors the Institute for Youth Work in the Wannsee district of Berlin has been presenting a theatrical production for young

people that is worthy of note.

The main actor in the play asks the The actors bring the children right into

the action that takes place on the stage and which could be a typical part of a

typical day in their life.
"Kalle" and "Willi" are not allowed to play in the kitchen. "The kitchen is for cooking in." Nor may they play on the lawns in front of the house.

In the end they run away so that they can play and run around making as much noise as they please with no objections in the woods.

The mother, the caretaker and the policeman admonish, prohibit and chastise. Only when they are given firm assurances that they may now play in places where it was forbidden before do Kalle and Willi agree to come back.

In an unscripted piece of playacting after the main event children from the audience test the reactions of the adults

and two boys in the play.

Thus the audience become actors of their own situations with their own personal worries and problems.

What do the initiators of this idea hone to achieve by it? They say: "Thematicalthe plays we act do not come from some imaginary fairytale world, but the real everyday lives of a normal child's

These are thomes that have real meaning for children and thus they can be taken up by the little ones and continu-

The idea is not only that the children should play at theatres and create situations and dialogues with the actors. They should become actors themselves. This is a way to new teaching methods.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 11 February 1970)

Theatre without costumes or plays

nentaries reflecting the situation during a

One eighth of the play is pure improvi-sation which explains why the perfor-mance sometimes lasts 120 minutes and Out in the country avantgarde actors worked six or seven hours per day in order to produce a drama off their own others as much as 150 minutes. The actors say it depends entirely on the Hannes Eyber said: "If any problems cropped up we asked each other for mood they are in. sible solutions. None of us was able to

does not consist of well-rehearsed parts. Hannes Eyber says: "We read the text once or twice then threw it in a corner." There is a communal responsibility for

what happens in this directorless play. Of course even in this groupwork there is always a watching eye. Everyone subjects himself to the needs of the performance. Hogging the limelight would be contrary to the whole concept, and no one

Hannes Eyber tends to get hot under the coliar about Living Theatre about Beat and fashions, art exhibitions and the like, saying that he considers the trends are all going in the same direction.

The young actors want this play to provoke. According to drama teacher Heinz-Walter Krückeberg the play is no play but is absolute theatre. The people the actors want to provoke are the audience, fellow-students, drama teachers and theatre managers.

Head of the Hanover drama division ans Cunther von Klöden recognised the importance of this experiment. He gave the youngsters time off from their college supporting them spiritually and financial

Hannes Byber: "We don't need any costumes for our productions, just a placard and a heap of rubbish. No drama production was ever cheaper."

Krückeberg was very enthusiastic after seeing the first experiment. He spoke of the College producing a pioneering effort for the first time.

He welcomes the idea of acting without literary guidelines, and with only the means provided by the theatre. He says: They have learnt more than they

It is not certain that there will be successors to this experiment yet. The playless, scriptless play was premiered on Friday 13 February at the College of Music and Drama in the Walderseestrasse. Four of the ad-lib actors are accepting

contracts and quitting Hanover. (Hannoversche Presse, 11 February 1970)

EM EDUCATION

Electronic brains will solve teacher shortage



II uman knowledge is now growing as fast as never before. Ninety per cent of all scientists that there have ever been are at work today.

Development is particularly rapid in out of date after only five years.

This raises two points: Learning must not come to an abrupt end when school and university is left behind and new ways must be found to present the stendily increasing amount to be taught with efficiency in spite of the teacher

Siemens has developed a method of programmed education that uses a computer. This will offer promising possibili-ties in the future.

This method of programmed education is being tested first of all in book form. Pupils will be supplied with what is to be learnt divided into small sections offering the best learning potential.

With the help of a questionnaire the pupil will have to control his own performance. If he gives an incorrect answer he will have to work through the appropriate

The efficiency and sphere of applica-tion of programmed education can be expanded when the material to be taught is stored in a computer and appears — divided once again into small stages — in picture form on visual computer equip-ment similar to a television screen.

The pupil himself decides the speed and degree of difficulty of the individual series. The questions asked at the end of every stage, act as an objective control to check whether work done is correct. Computer assessments show whether the pupil must repeat the stage and if so how

comprehensive this revision must be.

The programmed system of computer controlled teaching and evaluation developed by Siemens is the first to allow the pupil to formulate freely his answers to the control questions. In questions dealing with the nature of an electric current, for example, the answer "movement of free electrons" will be recognised as correct by the computer however it is

sible to make the pupil select the correct answer out of the several that were listed. The pupil now feeds the freely expressed answer into the computer with the aid of a type-writer keyboard belonging to the visual computer equipment.

This type of programmed education system is suitable for school, university or professional training. The teacher is not replaced by the computer but supported and unburdened by programmed edu-

Computer assessments give the teacher an objective judgement on the level of knowledge of all pupils. If they have any difficulties they can be helped with speedy individual tuition. As each pupil works uninterrupted on his own the new material is absorbed more quickly and

Lists of pupils' performances, remarks on special circumstances to be taken into consideration when awarding marks, the calculation of over-all grades, the writing of reports or admonitory letters and the compilation of timetables can all be carried out by the computer as a supplementary task.

Trials of this sort are already in operation. Since September 1969 a computer has been storing the individual marks of pupils at the Thomas Mann Grammar School in Munich together with the supplementary information. plementary information needed to work out the grades to be written in on the

> A newly developed method of programmed education with the help of a computer offers education more and more of the new material that must be taught. The system is extremely efficient. (Photo: Siemens) (Photo: Siemens)



one person in four is an unsuspecting sufferer from diabetes, and the number of diabetics is on the increase in East Germany too, where according to official statistics 60,000 people between the ages of twenty and sixty suffer from the complaint. for everyday life

The teacher demonstrates the vi

the blackboard, the concept if

clearer and the pupils see and until the extent of the concept. The ex-

and its representation on the black

develops at the same time into

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 Pehrust) if

children's first reader.

aim to teach children the art of how to A assert themselves in life," says Harry Muller, teacher at the Bamberg School for

He believes that a considerable step towards this aim is early and intensive drawing classes. "As the children concentrate on learning gestures this artistic activity can be harmonised sensibly with learning to speak," the 45-year-old paint-er and designer explained. "Drawing helps them with concepts and the world of

Harry Müller teaches all 128 children at the deaf school from kindergarten stage right up to the highest classes. To him his teaching is a special subject. He does not want to rear artists nor promote talents in one particular field. "Art is beyond the limits of what can be learnt. What can be learnt is insight total forms at the second the second in the learnt is insight total forms. learnt is insight into forms and how they can be deploted," he says.



The number of diabetics in this af-fluent society of ours is continually on the increase. A quarter of a million dishatics are known to exist in the undetected diabetics is far greater.

Things have reached such a pass that one person in four is an unsuspecting

various respects. They need not be mo-torists. Diabetic pedestrians, for instance, and there are plenty of them among older

people, can be just as dangerous.

It is a well-known fact that diabetics It is a well-known fact that unabelies who take insulin via the hypodermic run the risk of hypoglykaemia a sharp fall in the level of sugar in the blood, as a result of a wrong dose taken out of ignorance or

develops into real teaching. Each digiven his own point-box. With the direction the kindergarten to the school drawing classes are integrated withs training.

The symptoms are poor judgment and reflexes, clouding of the mind, cramp and even irreparable cerebral damage.

Now the experienced diabetic under doctor's orders can tell pretty well when

this dangerous state of affairs is on the cards and can, for instance, pull to the side of the road and eliminate the danger of being responsible for an accident.

Diabetic motorists must

take extra care

Yet milder cases of blood sugar shortage resulting from insufficient intake of carbohydrates can be every bit as great a danger as the failure to recognise the advent of a more serious attack for what

harmacetical industry have made it easier to handle many cases of the complaint and the feared symptoms of blood sugar shortage are unlikely to recur now that insulin can be taken orally.

Mild or incipient cases of diabetes among young people can nonetheless lead to occasional instances of hypoglykaemia. Older diabetics, who are mostly overweight, are less prone to suffer from a sudden decline in the level of blood sugar.

Diabetics are particularly prone to the risk of permanent damage to their circulatory systems. In thirty to 35 per cent of cases damage occurs to the eye, the incidence among male and female sufferers being roughly equal.

Severe cases of diabetic retinopathia are uncommon nowadays but even the slightest haemorrhage in complaints of blood vessels in the retina can reduce vision to a greater or lesser degree!

greater or lesser degree!

This is why every diabetic should regu-



larly have his eyes tested, a demand that can be put into practice on a voluntary basis among diabetic motorists but is unlikely to meet with any great response

among other diabetic road-users,
Older diabetics tend to suffer from
diabetic arteriosclerosis, Eighty per cent

diabetic arteriosclerosis, Eighty per cent of those who have symptoms of circulatory trouble run the risk of either arterial sclerosis or coronary thrombosis. Passing clouding of the mind and spells of dizziness are symptoms to watch out for.

Diabetics who are under doctor's orders need not, provided the doctor has objections, be prevented from diving but they must be sware of the responsibility and the need for frequent medical checks of personal checks using the latest in test strips.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 February 1970)

Europe's first semen bank

Bremen Dr Kurt Sokol is the founder and owner of this establishment. Pursuing veterinary studies Dr Sokol developed a revolutionary method for freezing human semen. A chemically induced ejaculation produces the semen which is then frozen to a temperature of 196 degrees centigrade. The semen can be used for a year after freezing. Dr Sokol defended himself against widerspread accusations that by selecting doners he was breeding human beings. He sees his function as an aid to married couples who want a an aid to married couples who want a child and with whom all other methods of treatment have proved unsuccessful. The donor remains anohymous. (Photo: Keystone)

Newly discovered fungus produces new antibiotic materials

A sensational discovery has just been made by Bremerhaven's Institute of

Marine Research.

In the North Sea a research team found ray fungi that now play a decisive role as the basis for the production of healing

drugs such as streptomycin.

Science had previously registered these groups of micro-organisms only on land

or in fresh water.

When Soviet scientists recently found isolated examples of this type of fungus on the high seas they thought that the bacteria had found their way into the sea

by chance.

But now the Brenerhaven researchers led by Horst: Weyland can prove that whole colonies of these ray fungi exist on

organisms. See 10th the rest of the To' be able it is study; these more closely under a mitroscope, scientists must first create suitable culture media where they can i multiply. Horst Weyland and this colleagues prepared chitin cultures while still at sea and let they ray fung meture in the hermetically sealed probes under varying temperatures. Colonies formed

Although Weyland had reckoned that each of these colonies were derived from just the one ray fungus he came to the conclusion that twenty to 3,000 ray fungular. live in one cubic centimetre of the sea, bed. !'It was laborious mosaic work," said

the bacteriologist.
The biochemical functions of these fungi in the sea bed are to be investigated in the next few weeks and months. Horsp Weyland states, "On the basis of this liscovery we now have a group of micro-

organisms, that produce new antiblotic materials." Painstaking scientific experiments will now determine their char-

Ray fungi belong to the bacteria group. Only a small fraction cause infections such as the dangerous actinomycosis. The majority of athem, have, an important function to diffe. They, are, of decisive importance in the decomposition of or-

The Institute of Marine Research is ready, to place its colonies of ray fungi at the disposal of medical institutes and pharmaceutical industries.

According to Weyland there has been interest in his discoveries abroad too. whole colonies of these ray fungi exist on the sea bed. and interest in this discoveries abroad too.

British scientists have already, asked for ray fungi colonies for their own research.

As the bacterlologist said, the full importance of this discovery, especially for medical science, cannot yet be realised. And researchers did find these small organisms.

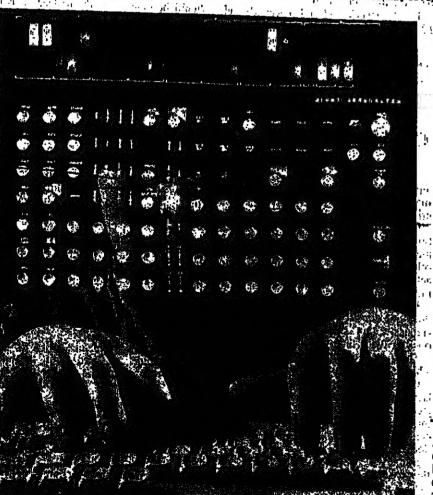
Aphrodisiacs to Theory & granded by the Story S.

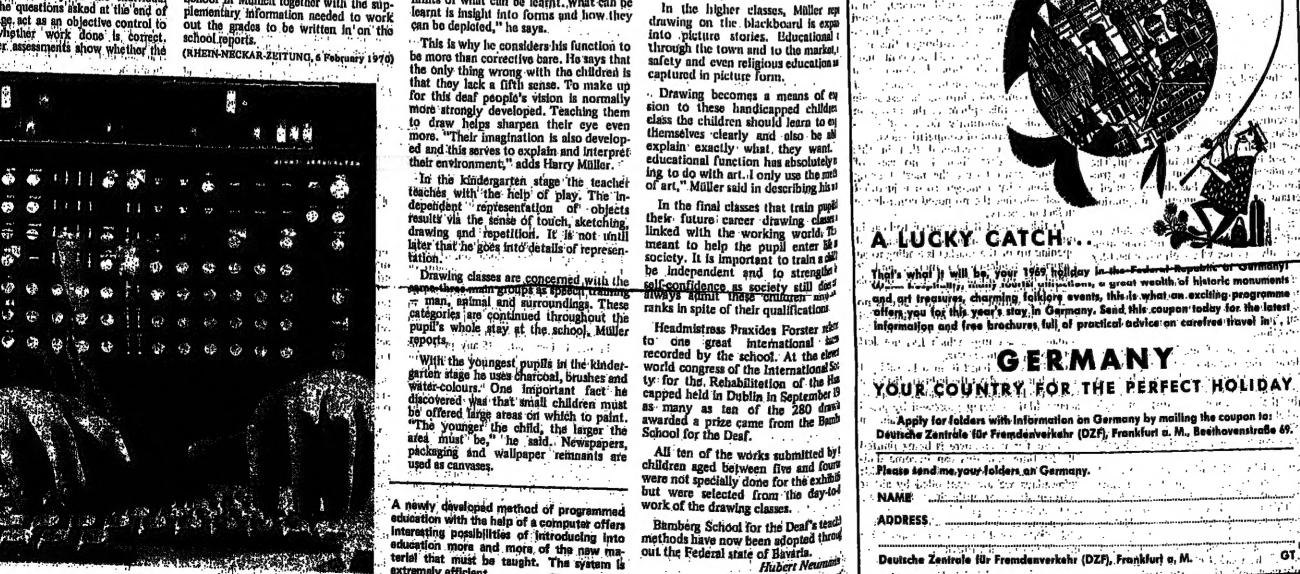
T ove pills, potions and the like are in Lalmost all cases ineffective, the Federal Republic Pharmaceutical Research Institute in Municip concludes from a study of a large sample of preparations claimed to stimulate the sexual drive. They generally contain coffein and alcohol with an admixture of plant ex-

tracts such as cola nut and various roots. The preparations cannot be expected to

have the effect claimed, the institute noted. The only factor-likely to atimulate the emotions was the high price in relation to the contents.

(Manchaer Merkur, 11 February 1970)





DEVELOPMENT AID

The new 'philosophy' behind development aid



There is no patent medicine for the problems of developing countries. These problems have far too many facets. The roots of economic aid between "nor-

Nor-does the much-discussed Pearson Report, the most important international document with regard to development aid policies, formulate these problems as if they could be solved over a short period.

This report is bound to be the subject of intense discussion here now that it has been translated into German.

The publication of the Pearson Report was taken by the Minister for Economic Cooperation in Bonn, Erhard Eppler, and this country's representative on the Pearson Committee, Wilfried Guth, President of the Deutsche Bank, as the ideal op-portunity for passing comment on the prospects for the second decade of development aid, which has just commenc-

Before the second ten years of develop-ment aid began Chancellor Willy Brandt declared in his statement of government policy: "We will contribute to a com-munal strategy of development and take any stimuli produced by the Pearson Report into consideration. The govern-ment will take pains to achieve the aim outlined in the report for general achievements in development aid (0.7 per cent of the gross national product from public means, at present standing at 0.42 per cent) with an increase rate of around eleven per cent per annum.

"We will try to find ways of ploughing refluxes from means of public capital aid entirely into purposes of development aid."

Erhard Eppler is hoping that the 0.7 per cent level will be reached by 1980, and points out at the same time that points out at the same time that other countries, in particular Japan have a lot of ground to make up.

The impulse to take an inventory of development aid policy came from the former President of the World Bank George D. Woods. It was taken up by his successor McNamara who handed over the task to the former Canadian Prime Minister and Nobel Prize winner Lester

The eight-man Committee that Pearson called together consisted neither of pro-fessors who would have given a scientific report nor of government representatives.

A disappointment is in store for anyone who seeks revolutionary or radical ideas in the Pearson Report. In three basic aspects the Report comprises a collection of what has been achieved so far in at what Guth calls "a visionary appeal" to the parliamentarians responsible for development ald particularly those in America.

The philosophy of a world community is to be brought home to them and practical suggestions are made. There are two representatives of underdeveloped countries on the Committee Members of the Committee came to the conclusion that despite many disappointments the past achievements of development aid

were not a bottomless bucket. By the end of the century, as long as there are peaceful developments in the stand on their own feet so that development aid programmes are superfluous.

At the talks held in public, with representatives of developing nations the ques-tion of private investments cropped up again and again. It was concluded from these discussions that the oft uttered these discussions that the oft uttered word "exploitation" by industrial countries was no longer going the rounds and that private investment was being regard-

ing countries must "do as the Romans do", adjusting themselves to local conditions and acting in conformity with the idea that they are engaged in a partner-

The Pearson Committee makes fewer recommendations than many people pos-tulated, but more than administrations in developing countries have been prepared to concede to date.

The authors of the report admit that they have concentrated the points under discussion on what - tediously enough could be achieved if peace all over the world were not jeopardised by the ever-widening cleft between rich and poor.

Thirty-four per cent of the world's population lives in industrialised nations and makes in all 87.5 per cent. of the world's gross industrial product.

So the 66 per cent of the world's population living in underdeveloped countries produces only 12.5 per cent of the world's gross industrial product.

The following statistics and facts bear

out the fact that over a long period we must exercise great awareness.

Mexican com and rice from the Philippines have brought about the "green revolution". This could help to banish hunger from the world.

These agricultural products have pushed up requirements of artificial manure threefold. But the capital available at the moment for setting up factories to pro-

Industrialisation has on the average risen in developing countries by 7.3 per Eighty-five per cent of investments

have been raised by developing countries Saving rates in developing nations dur-ing the sixtles comprised on average fifteen per cent of the country's gross

national product. Development aid coming from com-munist countries could not be considered in the Pearson Report since there was a lack of information and opportunity to make the necessary contacts.

A number of talks with Eastern Bloc representatives showed that there is a general reluctance there to enter into

Erhard Eppler, however, considers it likely that the ideological motives of communist countries will not be greated too warmly by developing countries in

No sooner did Eppler have the Pearson

Report on his desk than he was to about another document that is like be decisive in the future count development aid policy, namely the son Report.

This will point out ways in st officials in numerous United Nation ganisations concerned with develop aid will be able to arrange and coording their work better.

Committee are however opposed to idea of another panel being set w tackle these matters.

(Handelsblatt, 9 February

East Bloc

NRZ NEUERUHN ZEITUNG Urahlangiga Tugastallang

Trade between this country said East Bloc countries including China increased in 1969 by sixteen cent. The increase has been achieve commerce both ways, and has now a rooms. ed 9,000 million Marks.

Exports from the Federal Rept with a decline in sales figures. have increased just a little more sky than imports from the East Bloc. a papers were scored significantly by pared with the substantially increased with the substantially increased by the substantially increased with the substantially increased with the substantially increased by the substantial substantial by the substantial sub

The 1969 figures show that the pi . The heat of the pre-cite in public on balance of trade with the Eastern | the increase of political thought in public opinion are taking their effect. increased in the Federal Republic's is opinion are taking their effect.

PUBLISHING

The future of this country's weekly publications



ension is mounting in the world of weekly magazines and the pictorial press. The question is, as printing, edi-torial and production costs rise, who can Higher figures for capture new markets and win the struggle

for survival.

and advertising were recently published by the printing industry for the year 1969. They showed that there had been an increase in circulation in those publications which took an active part in education and achievements in our society

giving directional aid in a critical or seemingly critical manner. Better circulation figures were also achieved by those publications in full colour that tried to bring the world and its neighbours into this country's living-

Any publications that fitted into neither of these categories were threatened

Other papers appearing weekly that have consolidated their regular readership are *Die Zeit* (320,000) and *Rheinischer* Merkur (67,000).

The Protestant Allgemeines Sonntags blatt had slight losses (circulation 137,000) and the conservative-liberal Christ und Welt plunged to 161,000.

As a result of the election battle and

the Social Democrats' victory Der Spiegel profited, reaching its highest ever circulation fines. And thus tempts people to use its space for advertising.

The sharp upward trend of Capital (circulation 164,000, advertising up from forty to fifty per cent) proves this.

But presumably Gruner & Jahr's big-

seller stern has profited from the golden rule (circulation around 1.8 million, advertising 46 per cent) far more than any other illustrated publication.

In the trend for giving specialist advice come the women's magazines Für sie (1.2 million, 4.2 per cent advertising). Brigitte (1.1 million, 42 per cent) and Eltern (one million, 41 per cent).

These successful magazines aimed at a special readership. Those that did not have experienced a slump. Constanze lost its shape and its reason for existence and ceased publication.

Quick gave up its sex policy and lost ground. Jasmin with its played-out Leben zu zwelt (married life) motto has failed to make further ground.

The five bestselling illustrated magazines in this country

Dr Hubert Burda to give the illustrated magazine for men, m, a more definite 'Esquire' sort of outline. Specialist advice sought in illustrated

This many have occasioned Anne and

magazines which are tending to move away from the old wishywashy family style and seek to give information, for instance about television.

Only Burda's giant publication Bunte Illustrierte, it seems, falls to fit this picture. It has a circulation of about 1.9 million and an advertising percentage of roughly 43.6. The exception that proves the rule then

seems to be the magazine which is brightly coloured, but well arranged with less attention paid to the content than to technical perfection and the price.

It seems that Bunte appeals to a great

extent to a public similar to that of the book of family devotions, but perhaps in a higher price range. " This magazine too has realised how

essential it is to give detailed information on matters such as health, sex, the home, travel and leisure and pleasure pursuits. These sections of the magazine have become or attempted to become more matter-of-fact.

Thus they carry on the fairytale world

that their public seems to revel in.

The main heroes and heroines seem to be Soraya, Princess Margaret and the Kessler twins. Whether the idyllic world of some of

the less spectacular and ambitious publications will stay as rosy remains to be seen. There is doubt about the future

Continued on page 12

Mergers and the control of mergers

S tatistics prove it: the desire of indus-trialists to enter into cooperative schemes or mergers with other firms has greatly increased. All the signs point to a continued and accelerated process of con-

It is striking that there is a pre-dominance of gigantic concerns involved in these marriage processes in the electronics, chemical, vehicle building and machinery producing industries.

Now the merger of Mannesmann and

Thyssen has been pushed through and the multinational Enka Fabrics is proposed. Last year the Wintershall group joined forces with BASF and the Volkswagen subsidiary Auto-Union was linked with

NSU, to name but a few examples. It is generally agreed that merging intohuge concerns is a result of technical and economic developments and in many spheres is useful and necessary.

an market as well as growing trade and competition with the rest of the world demand concerns which are large enough to be competitive. But attention should be paid to mergers

to ensure that concentration into a gigantic concern will really lead to better conditions for increasing productivity and therefore strengthening competitiveness, which are the reasons for mergers and cooperation.

There must be a guarantee that the resultant competitiveness as an outcome of linkups does not lead to uncontrolled monopoly of the market and the destruction of healthy company structures. Not

increase of output and also cut out

In order to put a stop to this the Bonn government is considering introducing preventive merger controls. Industrial unions and organisations that have looked over the draft bill for cartel prevention are not too happy with the concept. The amendment to legislation against restriction of competition has already caused a certain amount of concern and agitation among economists.

It is the law reformers' sole duty to limit the process of company concentration only in cases where effective healthy rivalry is precluded.

This is a good thing since operational air competition between companies not only promotes optimum economic freedom but is also valuable as consumer

The Economic Affairs Ministry, in considering the question of company cooperation and mergers, has not been so short-sighted as to take into consideration only the conditions on this country's

This matter must needs involve considering constantly international competi-

One tricky point which remains is, of domination of the market is to be defined. This matter has also not been adequately been cleared up in the United

world, a large part of the countries today dubbed underdeveloped will be able to which lead to a monopoly without an imply monopolisation of the market. There are cases where a fifty per cent there of the market does not necessarily

cent is therefore problematical. Fs the Federal Republic. boundaries cannot be set for this. Age sample of this is the merger of Mann and Thyssen. Although this properties are the spanish Inquisition could dream the standard and the set of the spanish Inquisition could dream the standard and the set of the spanish Inquisition could dream the standard and the standard gigantic concern has a 31 per cent shof the market the Brussels Commissi came to the conclusion that the merger the two companies into the largest shi

concern in this sphere in the Europe Economic Community does not entitute a limitation of competitiveness. It has been ascertained that in country to date there is no case! absolute control over the market be occasioned by a merger, so it is justife to ask whether the proposed controls

in fact necessary. In this respect it is essential to bear mind that the continual enlarging opening up of the market is leading by increased tendency to merge, and would be no mistake to have cost

auy for use it necessary.

It goes without saying that size \$5 crime and smallness no virtue. occasionally it seems that economic

On the other hand it must be said! again that nowadays the industrialist in is not made simple. It would be unlake accuse him of being possessed by get for profit and having no other alm mind but to preclude all competition.

Room for manoeuvre is being limit

all the time and this can become de gerous. Head of Siemens Dr Tacke still Nowadays we are controlled by about really such evil people? "

Concentration of companies into infu trial giants should not be measured by any kind of moral yardstick. Gunter Rhyleb

(Handelsbiati, 11 February 1974

The fashion conscious woman aged between fifteen and twenty-five tink-The current idea of limiting a colles, lingles and jangles as also walks pany's share of the market to twenty, modishly through the wintry streets of

> up as she strides along rattling seductive-This woman will usually have, or give herself, a small bosom. She will adom

heavy fastener at the level of the breast-On the left and right there will be a few square inches free of metal. If she wishes the fashionable woman may also encase her breast in a kind of metal brassiers, to

shoulders, back and ribs. This will have a

be worn over the jumper of course.

According to the boutiques the modish Miss will be miniskirted and maxicoated,

feminine and long haired.

The costume jewellery trade is entering on a new era, But what it produces is not

One of the foundation stones has been laid by eccentric Paris fashion-designer Paco Rabanne, who, a few years ago, hoped to see the fairer sex packaged in a kind of outsize tin-can.

His rather stiff and pinching first creation was made of tempered steel plates cast at a Krefeld foundry; this was followed by slightly more comfortable metals and later gaily coloured plexiglass. The latest creation of the soldering fron dress designer involves round plates of

glass, layered with metal. As so often happens with such revolutionary fashion innovations Paco Ra-bannes ideas were deemed unwearable

when they first came out.
However, this did not stop Brightte Bardot: from donning metal clothes right from the outset. Service of the outset. Thanks: to her stunning appearances in

Fashion designers are wielding soldering irons this season

the new "fabric" and the weakness of the weaker sex for something strong as nails, armour-plated blouses a la Joan of Arc were soon on show in the more avantgarde shop windows. herself with boleros of chainmail over her

These were matched by scarves woven from very thin metal wire. But it is not only Paco Rabanne's

creations that deserve the fame and merit of leading the way in clattering clothing. The road to the mothless era in ward-القموطية لأمرو ويتعدن والعالوا أراكل والأمر

the Ato

v ý

whole hippy philosophy as well as the Beatles and more particularly John Lennon, It is a long road via India and Thailand and leading back to Pforzheim and other centres of the jewellery trade. The route can in fact be traced back to the costume jewellery of years gone by.
First of all costume jewellery suffered
from the reputation of being always a plagiarism, a mock, an imitation. Girls who could not afford to buy the real thing went out and purchased cheap dangling beads which were supposedly indistinguishable from the genuine article.

idanging: ceads, which were supposently indistinguishable from the genuine article.

Coco Chanel put an end to this sad self-deception with her famous Chanel statement of upvaried costume jewellery as near as possible to the level of real Hermes came up with a similar idea, making works of art from silver and steel. They produced heavy bracelets from sim-

chain links, designed t famous silk kerchieves.

Coutouriers Dior and Cartier designed lewellery for their models. In the end people were buying fashionable costume lowellery in its own right and not as a

Ali this was followed by the Indian look, with filigres bracelets and Buddha brooches. When designers had exhausted

Al-mini-skirt in saluminium, sequins, worn

mad und rie bied frant trut ben (Photordes)

their imagination on these lines it was the turn of the incas and Aztecs to be

But the East Asian idea did not die for want of new ideas, largely thanks to John Lennon, who took to meditating, con-templating his navel with chains of beads hanging round his neck. robes passes by the musical Hair and the

Another influence in this direction was the Hippy philosophy with the idol Rama Krishna, showing that a man lost none of his godliness just because he jingled!

The range of jewellery on offer this season goes from grandiose works of imagination down to simple garnet brooches for Mums.

Designers are taking their inspiration from all eras of history. They are using all kinds of materials, even chony and leath-

Not only must designers of jewellery produce Items that are good in themselves, but they must also try to anticipate fashion trends in the dress designing sphere. For instance it is no go their producing close fitting necklaces if Maccollars come into fashion.

Planners at the Federal Republic's largest jewellery centre in Pforzheim (responsible for 67 per cent of this country's total production) are as well informed about what Courrège and Balmain are up to as they are about brass, steel, silver and to as they are about brass, steel; silver and

glass.

It is not enough, either, just to know what women in this country will be wearing for spring and summer fashions, since a third of Prorzheim's production is exported, mainly to Switzerland, the Netherlands and the United States.

Total turnover in 1968 was as much as

brooches. When designers had exhausted

494 million Marks.

At mini-skirt in aluminium, sequine worm under, a caramel shade chiffon maxi-cape. The kabyle style head-gear is in aluminium sequine designed by Paco Rahannel.

Total turnover in 1968 was as much as 494 million Marks.

It is prophesied that metal fashions will have a lifespan of only about one year. Good news for women with large figures and famine-stricken clothes moths.

Arta Gerling.



SEISMOLOGY

Federal state government debates ways to prevent earthquake damage



Because of the serious damage on Burg Hohenzollern in January the latest earthquake in Baden-Württemberg will certainly go down in history.

But of greater concern is the fact that

these four earthquakes are linked and the tremors are gradually working their way north towards Tübingen. This line spreading northwards from Blingen is the epi-centre of earthquakes in the Western Swabian Alb and the whole of Western

Germany.

In the last sixty years well over forty earthquakes of at least force five have occurred in this area. Over the same period there were only about twelve earthquakes of comparable strength in the other earthquake areas in the Federal Republic, Lake Constance, the south and north Black Forest, Kaiserstuhl and

Rastatt-Karlsruhe.
The force of an earthquake is calculated according to its effects on people and buildings. Force five can be felt in the open. Force six causes shock, pictures fall off the walls and bracks appear in he plaster. Force seven causes heavy objects to topple and stones fall off badly-built walls. Force eight quakes move heavy articles of furniture and often cause considerable damage to buildings. Force nine is devastating though this has not been recorded in Germany in, the last hundred years. The Sieberg-Mercalli scale

goes as high as force twelve, ...The Western Swabian Alb, that records Another and office born of making

most serious cases is believed by Stuttgart seismologists to be continually shaken by horizontal movements along a zone of faults running along a north-south axis.

Results from seismographs at the seven earthquake observatories currently run from Stuttgart seem to confirm this. This fault can be pictured as a deep break in the Earth's crust running north-

thrown against each other. Movement is not continuous as the rocks are not flexible enough. Neither can the sections of crust simply glide past one

But as movement occurs repeatedly the tension on the rocks in the fault area increases. When tensions exceed the resistance of the rocks there is a sudden breach in some place and the tension is released. It is this release of energy that spreads as a seismic wave from the central fault and when it reaches the Barth's surfacer shakes it together with people, animals and buildings. It is this that constitutes the earthquake.

All the reasons for the movements along the north-south fault in the western Swabian Alb are not clear.

The strongest and most far-reaching movements of the Earth's crust in central Europe occur in the Upper Rhine Valley. The Earth's crust sinks in this area. The Upper Rhine Plain drops and West and Central Europe slowly diverge. This stretching of the Earth's crust must create compression towards the edges of the

Upper Rhine Plain.

Movements of the Earth's crust along this fault continue far below the surface. The tremor centre lies three to six miles The tremor centre lies three to six miles extensive and involves great expense that beneath the surface and in one case it is could affect the lives of those concerned.

the highest incidence of earthquakes in Western Germany and accounts for the and the depth of the tremor centre.

One noticeable feature is that the main movements on this fault during the last few decades have edged further and further north. The 1911 earthquake had its epicentre some 25 miles from Tübingen. Each succeeding strong tremor centre has been farther to the north. The latest quake between Jungingen and Ost-mettingen was centred on a spot two and

Tübingen lies some fifteen miles further north and straight ahead of the route of the centre up till now, not that it could or should be concluded that the town will be affected in the course of the next few years by an earthquake that has its centre n; the immediate neighbourhood. But careful control of this earthquake area and further developments there would certainly be useful.

But whatever else happens this latest tremor will, it seems, lead to increased earthquake prevention in Baden-Württemberg by the Federal state. The first question along these lines was recently asked in the Federal state's Provincial Assembly, when the inquiry was made whether the state government was going to act in the matter by introducing measures such as taking out instrume for public institutions in the state against

The history of earthquakes here allows us to conclude that there need be no fear about devastating catastrophes in the future caused by earthquakes of force nine and above that would cause insurers great expense. What can however be feared are tremors with their epicentre in densely populated areas where damage is

as many as ten. But there is no connec-

introducing preventive measures la building industry. Discussions were to the relevant TECHNOLOGY thorities when the earthquake in Jan proved the importance of considerate of this type.

There are already voluntary norm

building measures and instructions: cerning the two danger zones in Federal Republic. In zone one then mum possible earthquake strengt

there is some probability of furthers. Even this is precious little. In five years, quake damage. Regulations for st is estimated, there will be a full quake-proof buildings could prove hundredweight and one day cars will be (Handelsblatt, to February) ngine and gearbox included.

gel, frau and Neue Welt.

as many readers as possible.

If they cannot hold their readers

Cars of the future will be made of plastics

force eight and in zone two force as wide areas of Baden-Württemberg and and pressed steel, but there is no But it is doubtful if this typicason why they should be. Most carnon-binding recommendation is sufficiently probably never suspect there is an for those areas such as the earlied yearse half hundredweight of plastic zone of the western Swabian Alburtomponents in every car.

Prototypes have already been unveiled by the motor industry and important irends are becoming apparent at motor thousand industry. The inexpensive, throw-away car is those the publication its way at a fair speed.

has optional plastic fenders. In com-mercial vehicles entire driver's cabs are Although the amount of plastic used in motor vehicles is still modest in commade of plastic. In coaches entire top decks of buses are made of fibreglassfortunes of such as Wochenend parlson with what it might be motor Post and Das bunto Plate Post toughened synthetics, Post and Das bunte Blatt, Frau in customer of the chemical industry.

The rising level of education is each new model and engineers have alcountry, and the motive force diready come to terms with the silent younger generation is producing a revolution that is in progress. A glance class of readership. class of readership.

People are becoming more choss interior; and one is struck by the progress

demand for a bright exterior whit. The collection ranges from upholstery, jeopardising some of these lower pictures, floor mats, sun roof, hood and publications.

They cannot cover rising costs rear lights, indicators, dashboard dials, advertising fees since they have mainteplates and switches, breakproof been favoured by large scale adverts advertise glass for the interior of caravans, Their only hope of success is to att moulded and laminated resins for fibre-as many readers as possible.

which the new raw material is being put

TO SECURE A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR OF THE

glass-toughened body components and polymer glues for metals and toughened

third the weight of conventional tanks

and safer for passengers because there is less danger of explosion.

The largest manufacurer in the country

In the United States plastic bodywork

In all cases the experience gained has

benefited further development. At the Disseldorf synthetics fair, the largest of its kind, the all-plastic car exhibited by a

Federal Republic chemicals firm two

years ago stole the show. Its immediate

predecessor at the same year's Hanover

The latest all-plastic motor vehicle to

be produced in this country is a proto-

type two-litre sports model capable of 120 miles an hour. Figures have even been

has proved particularly successful in the

construction of sports cars.

fair was a plastic chassis:

plastics to filler for bodywork repairs.

are increasing from day to day as new plastics are invented. Spokesmen for the chemical industry descibe the advantages as overwhelming. Bodywork is extremely lightweight and the use of plastics make cars inwapensive. There is already talk of pressing a sturdy

one-piece plastic car body.

As for the innards of a plastic car, the ituation is much the same, Pundits foreeast that one day in the none too distant future engines and gearboxes will also be built of plastic.

Mechanical engineering using plastic as turnover. In the car sector this industry has a major development phase ahead of

Hectic might even be the better word. It is reported in the United States that a noiseless plastic gearbox has been developed that does not even need a lubricant. As for plastic axles, wheels and brake linings, they are no longer an engineer's dream. They exist.

At their annual conference in Leeds British plastics manufacturers forecast that the inexpensive plastic car will be with us this year rather than next. The first disposable cars will shortly be on the market, the conference was told.

Plastic cars will not be intended to have a long life-span. Fast-wearing parts will be offset by the price of between 2,500 and 3,000 Marks.

At this price a car is not worth repairing to any great extent. It is driven for two or three years and then scrapped.

, (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 February 1970)

quoted, the self-supporting body being suitable for annual runs of 3,000 to 5,000 Electric road heating proves a success Developments are encouraging and it can confidently be stated that the uses to

ver the last few weeks of snow and ice Koy private road in Königstein, the subject of experimental electric heating by Main power station since winter 1968/69 and the first road of its kind in

this country, has proved a success.

It has gradients of up to one in five and would not be negotiable in ice and snow. The signal to commence heating is given automatically by two electric feelers incorporated in the road surface. One measures the temperature, the other huntered

The installation cost per square yard varies, according to the ground hatween electricity between five and six Marks per

This is decidedly less than it would cost clear the snow and spread salt.
(Frankfutter News Proses, 24 January 1970)

Computer supervision for bus network in Hamburg

I amburg is to be the first city in the country to introduce electronic data processing for its bus network Computerised supervision will end jams and convoys as far as possible. Unique so far, the new system is to be taken into full operation over the next few months and will ensure continuous central supervision of the exact position of all 180 odd buses servicing the city. (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 10 February 1970)

Physicists must develop more accurate information techniques

hen: on 14 January 1845, twenty-seven-year old Emil du Bois Rey-mond, and five other young scientists founded what was subsequently to become the German Physics Society (DPG) there were two physiologists among the founders.

In the same year Werner Siemens, I. G. Halske, Kirchhoff and Clatisius joined, so did medical specialists. Helmholtz and Virchow. Their came the turning-points physics made great strides and left the medical side standing.

Physicists were to remain a band spart until the development of molecular biology. Today physicists and doctors have points of contact again (space medicine, electrophoresis etc.), if anything the two disciplines are more closely intertirized today than a century ago.

Professor H. Beettof Brunswickoutlined this thumbhall sketch at the deremony held in West, Berlin to mark the 125th anniverary of the foundation of the socie.

it the archaeologists had fantastic results with the Carbon 14 dating method. The errors resulting are not the archaeologists' fault. Physicistal information techniques were too imprecise of a top mere of in Radioactive Crypton 85, which occurs

during the generation of phitonium in reactors, is pumped into the atmosphere to this day because its existence has only been proved mathematically. It is hoped that by 1980 niters capable of staning it will have been developed.

"There are other examples too that demonstrate the mighty efforts theoremstion technique research will have to make to determine radioactive processes intre exactly."

this thumbhail sketch, at the chemoty held in West, Berlin to man, the two determine radioactive processes introperately of the foundation of the social support of the social support of the foundation of the foundation of the social support of the foundation of the foundation of the foundation of the foundation of the founda

is, no natural mechanism for detecting radioactivity. By 1980 there will be enough nuclear power station in operation round the world to give off two million megacuries of radioactivity of varying longevity every year. What then? Will over-radioactivity cause damage?

The spientists retort is typical and disaming. They cannot justly say what dangers arise.

If they been known since the turn of the century that man's environment is radioactivity had a healthgiving aura. Lists of spas from the turn of the century give details of the strenth of radioactivity measured in the minerals contained in the waters.

States have stopped holding nuclear to in the atmosphere the level of radioactivity waste in the atmosphere the level of

At present technological radioaction that is, the artificial variety, has read roughly the same level as the name radioactivity in soil and air: 167 lirems. The general public is thus experted only a third of the agreed maximal

annual dose of radioactivity.

Since the Soviet Union and the Union

If they cannot hold their readers will got late great difficulties. And the begoning clone, videotaped TV and the begoning chosper and more conditions, increasing competition for printed page as a means of entertaining for printed page as a means of entertaining for the general guide the conditions of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions of the general guide to the general guide is it millirems. Simulfurter Allgemeine Simulfurter Allgemeine Entre line Entre line One of the world's top ten One of the world's top ten Millirems.

When a newspaper ranks as one of the len best in the world, both its coverage and its editorial contents assume international significance. Twice the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung has been 115 114 named one of the ten best newspapers of the world. The first time, in 1963, by professors of the Journalism Department of Syracuse" University in New York. The second time, in 1964, by the pro-

fessors of 26 institutes in the United States.
"Zeitung für Deutschland" (!Newspaper for Germany.") is a design nation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underly ing purpose and more literally, ils circulation — which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450

The Property of the Section of the Section of the Section of

"stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world, 280,000 copies are printed daily, of which 210,000 go to subscribers, 20,000 are distributed abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung is the paper of the business man and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in

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The joy of playing cards

COLOURFUL KINGS AND QUEENS AND JACKS



B oring times commenced on 19 March 1582 for many citizens of Nuremberg. On this day the city fathers issued a decree stating: "The playing of cards, dice and other gambling games is forbidden in all public places if money is

Even those who would not go so far as to brand cards "the Devil's Prayerbook" must have a certain amount of sympathy for the Nuremberg decree when visiting the playing card exhibition to be seen currently in the City Library.

The playing cards with which the gamblers of Nuremberg in the sixteenth century killed time or attempted to swindle people were not suited for upholding the fear of God or a decent way of life.

At the exhibition "Tarock-Skat-Pontoon Cards" a card game is on view that was invented about 1540.

. It is not without good reason that the exhibition programme and annotations are described as being somewhat immoral.

For example on one of the cards there is a monk depicted holding a wine bottle in one hand and a beer mug in the other. Another card shows a woman beating her husband with a birch broom while another card depicts a nude man climbing up a ladder into a gigantic washing tub in which a corpulent woman is already

The ban on card playing in Nuremberg seems to have been forgotten fairly quickly. Shuffling, cutting and dealing continued to flourish. Playing card manufacturers did good business. German card printers produced cards which were very popular in other countries as well.

. In the course of history as mocurs became more refined the pictures on playing cards grew more tasteful, In one created by G. Pommer around 1850, trump cards had pictures of scenes in the Fatherland on them.

Playing cards was forbidden in Nuremberg in 1582 because it caused too many murders. But the regulations were either ignored or repealed since by 1640 cards such as these were in

The court cards depict German princes with well-tended beards and plumed helmets, but the allegorical figure of Father Rhine with hips and head crowned with vine branches is relegated to the two

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

The two of spades shows a matron holding a tablet of stone in her arms like Moses and in Old German lettering it says

Cards as a pastime have also concerned Hesign me part of the country in which fotunes were won and lost with

There have been wide differences in playing cards. For example a German simple picture is distinguishable from a French double picture.

The simple picture shows a complete body whereas the double picture is divided in the middle and shows two identical

In addition to this there are manifold special designs as for example an Ansbach picture or a Saxon double picture.

The different suits were not always standardised. In one Nuremberg set of cards dating from 1528 the suits are leaf, rose, pomegranate and grape.

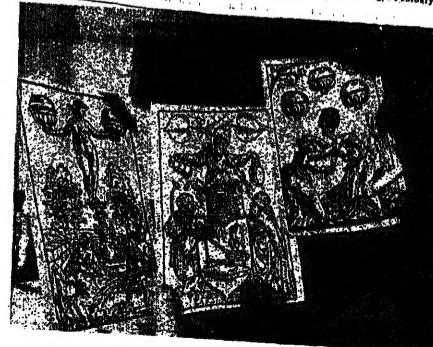
Card playing is not only intended to excite and bring profit but can also be a glimpse into the future. A series of fortune-telling cards produced in Nuremberg gives precise information. The ace of diamonds foretells that the person who draws it will soon receive a present. The king of diamonds says: "Your old flame misses you a lot." The knave of hearts propilesies: "Your wish will be fulfilled but not immediately."

Proverbs such as this can be seen on one German card game showing child-hood scenes. The king of diamonds has the proverb: "Blind man's buff, the children's game, often tempts us through-out our life. Keep your eyes open from childhood days."

One show case contains a skat hand which would make any gambler's heart beat. A grand ouvert. This is such a good hand that it allows the player to lay down without other players having a chance of winning the game.

Just how rare a hand of this kind is becomes clear when it is considered that in skat the number of ways in which the cards can fall to the three players are 2,753,294,408,504,640.

(Suddentsche Zeitung, 7 February 1970)





Mayor Arnulf Klett accompanied journalists on a tour of Stuttgart by whad dubbed Bayern Munich and national (Photo: Kucentre forward Gerd Miller, expressed his

Found - a nightlife in Stuttgan Only twice in ninety minutes did he have any chance of a reasonable shot at

SEEING THE SIGHTS FOR 45 MARKS There is a question repeatedly asked about whether Stuttgart has a nightlife. But this is less a matter for the people of Stuttgart themselves than for their for-

The indisputable fact that there is a nightlife of gay abandon in the city does not after the fact that the question is repeatedly asked.

"Nightlife" has the ring of something immoral and conjures up impressions of Montmartre and the Recperbahn and dyed in the wool citizens of Württemberg are not too keen to identify themselves with this image.
In Wirttenberg and more particularly

Stuttgart the locals are clever enough to realise that their good reputation does not rest solely on offering night birds the picasures they seek. They know that in order to entice

plenty of foreign visitors it is necessary for the city fathers to announce that Stuttgart can on request fulfill the special wishes of its visitors with perhaps a soupcon of well ordered sin.

Now Stuttgart is officially "selling" its nightlife in fourist advertising. From 26 January on three nights a week between 8 p.m. and one thirty in the morning motor buses take nocturnal visitors around the brightest centres of night-time entertainment. Anyone can take part for 45

Many attractive delights are offered: a cocktail at the top of the television tower, a Swabian soirce in a typical pub with dance music, drinking and dancing in four different night clubs - the last two of which offer a striptease show.

This city tour officially called "Stutt-gart Nights" and arranged by the travel bureau is like circular tours. oureau is like circular tours in other cities in that only the night spots with a good reputation are selected. Those where the visitor is recommended to hand in his tie at the cloakroom and keep one hand on a pocket knife and the other on his pocket watch are avoided.

On the circular tour no mention is made of the Dreifarbenhaus in the immediate proximity of the Town Hall. This was put up fifteen years before the debate about setting up official, controlled brothels in order to clean up the older parts of the city.

Stuttgart is not the most narrow-minded of cities. For some time now in the Königstrasse there has been a sex emporium, in fact one with a large turnover. The Stuttgart travel bureau is now of

tour of the city's more daring discussions and the superiority feelings led to underestima-Mayor Arnulf Klett, accompanied the superiority feelings led to underestima-his wife Yvonne, made the superiority feelings led to underestima-tion of the opponent superiority feelings led to underestima-

helmstrasse, one of the most freed outpace their opponents in second gear.
dance halls in the centre of Stutter watch how the 1970 World Cup-winners Maxim's opposite. He enjoyed these go about the game," the attitude of the pany of young people smartly deserved to be as they trooped on to drinking beer, wine and schnaps at the pitch at Seville. sonable prices and dancing to beat my. This was certainly how some of the in the Riverboat. Maxim's bowed more team felt, "The shock will do them a tradition offering an entertainment ream reit, the snock was to gramme of considerable artistic value, world of good," trainer Helmut Schön about 11.11 in the evening the first sal

woman was standing on the dance he At the Kreisel in Tübingerstrasse on At the Kreisel in Tübingerstrasse on the time 1966 World Cup competition in other hand three girls in turn gar England this country's Football Association ended with a 350,000-Mark. London Club of the new Hotel Stuty profit. Mexico will be a financial loss. International there was so many guest

Frankfarier Rundschou

three in the morning that there a scarcely room left for the Burgons There was a surprise for the journal The ticket includes all extras such as be bus fare and the part of interest as evening. Nor was it that they half It did not lie in any specific detail of or Stutigate a migranic accordi

Stuttgart is often maligned as a name minded city. But these figures show that Stuttgart has the most places entertainment with a daily police of tension to hours, apart from cities such Berlin, Hamburg and Munich. Colors often dubbed this country's Chief only has two more such clubs that Stuti

Dusseldorf has 79 and Frankfurt 76. However only eight of Stuttgar night clubs remain open after three in morning. Only eleven of the 1,700 lices ed clubs in the city offer their gurs nudity in the truest sense of the world.

As a parting shot a warning. Anyor who "does" Stuttgart's nightlife will fin 45 Marks does not go far.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 February 1918

Is this country's soccer eleven getting past it?

the hands of Spain has led to harsh names. iticism. The Spaniards were better in most every respect. With two goals, cored in the eighteenth and forty-first finutes, to his credit Arieta was cheered the 35,000 crowd. This country's team ill have to improve considerably if they e to put up a good showing in the orld Cup competition in Mexico.

Spain's toreros took the German bull other horns and although the fixture was efeat will take some digesting. Small conder that our team were left with a istinct morning-after feeling.

overall impression of the game by giving

the Spanish goal. For the rest of the time he made little ground against Gallego. Yet the opinion that bare bottoms are pWhat went wrong?

the city's image and takes willing is. How could such a disappointing result without embarrassment to the parts as this occur only 110 days before Mexicity situated between the woods mico? The lack of Franz Beckenbauer and grapevines where sekt, a sparkling is Wolfgang Overath was, of course, a grave drunk and bare bosoms bounce.

In order to give an official air in ferent:

tour of the city's more daring de parts where the real reasons are different:

himself for the local press conferent Buropean team just cannot afford to make was assisted by experts from theh - the faster, tougher and more resilient Spaniards were the physically fitter too.

Participation in the Mexico World Cup will cost 900,000 Marks, FA vice-chair-

man Hermann Neuberger recently disclos-

"Even if we were to reach the final

again," he added, "we reckon we would

end up 400,000 Marks in the red. The

Leon stadium only holds 23,000 specta-

tors and our share of the gate-money

would be small."

This country's 2 - 0 football defeat at sourly commmented, not mentioning

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

After having proved a complete failure in the World Cup qualifying round Spain dominated play. Our team was quickly put out of its stride and its prospects of reducing the home country's 2-0 lead were nil. It could just as well have been 5-0 and goalle Manfred Mang-litz would hardly have been to blame.

Take the free kick that led to Spain's first goal, for instance. Seven men formed over the ball, another leimed a formed the third, Arieta, ran unhindered round the defence to score.

The second goal, also the work of Arieta, was the result of a series of mistakes, the crucial one of which was made by Karl-Heinz Schnellinger.

The most depressing factor is that this country's Federal league professional footballers, all veterans of many an international, were completely outwitted by Spanish tactics.

Spain's team manager Kubala deliberately did without sweepers to mark the more dangerous opponents, preferring to go straight on to the attack. Tactician Arieta was put opposite Willi Schulz and for once Willi had an opposite number who was every bit his match in every respect. World Cup Willi did not like it.

As no tactical advice was forthcoming

from off-field this country played worse and worse. Not until the second haif did slight signs of improvement make their

presence feit. The simplest solution, to put Wolfgang Weber on to Arieta at fullback and replace him in with midfield cover was not realised for what it was until it was too late. By the time the team had hit upon the idea they were on their way

back from the stadium to the hotel. As so often prior to World Cup tournaments, including 1954 when this country won the Cup at Berne, the team has caused anxiety all round. No one can that it was at its best when the



occasion then arose but unless consequences are drawn Mexico may be the cene of a rude awakening.

is the team too old? Schnellinger (who was the greatest disappointment opposite Amancio), Haller (who needs a Beckenbauer for backing), Seeler and Schulz have all long passed their best. Are Libuda, who tries to copy Sir Stanley Matthews, and Grabowski really the approprietty release? propriate wingers?

These and other issues must be solved by trainer Helmut Schön without delay. To do so calls for a certain amount of pluck but it would be wrong to treat great names with a kid glove.

Uwe Seeler and Gerd Müller are too much for one team. Günther Netzer may be the mastermind behind Mönchenglad bach's attacks but he is generally a failure as an international. Goalkeeper is the only position on the field where no difficulties arise — though three men who are equally good can lead to complica-

There can be no doubt that the presence of Beckenbauer and Overath is most reassuring, Höttges, Patzke, Lorenz, Heynckes and Held are also useful. Maybe

Lorenz Horr of Hertha Berlin should be

given a trial at the next opportunity. (Suddeutsche Zeitung, 13 February 1970)

Football Association will make a loss at Mexico matches

o be held between now and the World

Cup play-off.
"The six qualifying games earned us only 150,000 Marks. In Cyprus takings were a mese 4,100 Marks and expenses It is now definite that the German team

will be flying to Mexico via Montreal on a special formansa must on 19 May. The party will consist of 22 players, trainer Helmut Schön and this assistant June The FA has to foot the bill itself. may be added, whereas the athletes were granted 1.1 million Marks by the Federal. Helmut Schon and his assistant Jupp Derwall. They will be accompanied by government to cover the costs of taking part in the European championships in

Gerhardt and Hermann Joch will also be

At Mexico's high altitude a doctor specialising in both circulatory troubles and gastric ailments is a most important man. Erich Deuser, veteran of 100-odd internationals, will be the team's masseur, The Mexicans pay a daily allowance for 25 men but the amount is woefully

Observers are to be sent to keep an eye on the progress of the other three groups Mexico, Former Federal trainer Sep

Opinions differ as regards altitude acclimatisation. The players are delighted that they are not to be kept together for foo

Athens and then did not do so in protest.

"The FA is not so well off as it is made out to be. We will have to finance the deficit from international encounters due in the delegation, FA board member of four weeks of preparation are descripted in the delegation, FA board member of four weeks of preparation are descripted in the delegation, FA board member of four weeks of preparation are descripted in the delegation, FA board member of four weeks of preparation are descripted in the delegation, FA board member of four weeks of preparation are descripted in the delegation, FA board member of four weeks of preparation are descripted in the delegation, FA board member of four weeks of preparation are descripted in the delegation of the delegation, FA board member of four weeks of preparation are descripted in the delegation of the de

Nine cities selected for venue of World Cup matches in 1974

west Berlin, Frankfurt and Cologne have been added to the list of venues for the 1974 World Cup competition at the second session of the organisation committee for this major sporting

Dortmund, Gelsenkirchen, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Stuttgart und Munich had been already approved. Hannover and Ludwigshafen, whose applications were examined by the Football Association committee in conjunction with the Cologne Institute of Sports Facility Construction, had not come up to scratch.

Both cities, committee chairman Hermann Neuberger announced in Frankfurt,

rg. a late starter, is now also in the venue stakes, and the committee reckons on World Cup eliminators being played off in ten to twelve cities, which would allow maximum spread of the

At the same time the committee would like alterations to be made to the way in which the tournament is held. Instead of the past four groups the FA would like there to be two groups, the winners in which would take part in the final, with a

play-off for the runners-up.

This would involve a total of 38 fixtures, as against thirty-two. Neuberger deals swiftly with objections that too much travel to and from venue would be involved. Distances, he notes, are negligi-

ble and connections good. It was again apparent that the FA sees the World Cup as a first-rate opportunity of ensuring that there are ten or twelve football stadiums in this country that are

up to international standards. This was one of the reasons for the committee's recommendation to have colour TV transmissions in mind when rebuilding stadiums. The overall costs of construction work, which is in full swing in Düsseldorf, was recently begun in Geisenkirchen and is to get under way in Hamburg as soon as Hamburg SV has played its last home fixture amount to 250 to 300 million Marks at present estimates.

An application for support to the tune of fifty million Marks has already been submitted to the Federal government and a number of Federal states have agreed to share expenses. Neuberger noted that the committee feel third shares to be the best

A nine- or ten-man party of observers nominated by the committee will be flying to Mexico with this country's international side on 19 May. Wilfried Gerhard, FA press officer, is at present engaged in work on a short documentation on preparations for the World Cup that is to be delivered to the FIFA congress in Mexico.

On 1 October FA secretary Hermann Joch and a small team are to start the

committee's official work. A mediumterm deadline plan up till 1974 is also under preparation. In this way the FA hopes to enable the German team, which automatically qualifies as the home team. to lay the best possible groundwork for Success in 1973, (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 February 1970)

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